

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS.MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

WE devote special attention to this part of our business, and our process ensures a perfect filtration and purification of the water, and thorough saturation with Gas.

Our plant comprises some of the largest and finest machines ever shipped from England, and embraces a combination of all the most modern improvements for filling corked bottles or syphons. Our machinery is fitted with tin-lined tubing, and the fact that our Waters are free from metallic or any other contamination is certified by Messrs. Hassall and Clayton, Analysts to the City of London.

The following are manufactured daily:—
AERATED WATER, GINGER ALE,
SODA WATER, SELTZER,
LEMONADE, LITHIA,
TONIC, SARSAPARILLA.

Our Aerated Sarsaparilla is prepared from a pure extract of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla made in our own laboratory, and is not merely a flavoured water as so many brands of this popular beverage are.

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1890.



BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY is replete with the best Machinery, embodying all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances for ensuring purity in the Water-supply, to secure which we have added a Condenser capable of supplying up with 3,000 gallons of distilled water a day, and are now in a position to compete in quality with the best English Makers. Our Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY
"SODAS"

WE continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, free of Extra Charge, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS, whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Courteous Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG," and all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATERS
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED,
Hongkong, China, and Manila.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1890.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THERE will be a game of Polo on the Race-course to-morrow, the 24th inst., at 5.30 p.m.

A PARISIAN medical congress concludes that kissing is a relic of barbarism. Now we know why the clergy are so fond of it.

THE charge against P.C. Miller was to-day remitted to the Captain Superintendent of Police by Mr. Robinson, at the Police Court.

THE meeting of the Legislative Council which was to have been held to-day was postponed on account of the late departure of the English mail.

SIBERIA is said to have a spot of ground about thirty miles square that has not thawed out for a hundred years, and is frozen to a depth of sixty feet.

HUSBAND (to extravagant wife)—You have succeeded at last in making something out of Mr. Wife—I knew I would. What is it? Husband—A pauper.

ABOUT 11.45 last night two sampans collided, near Peddar's Wharf. A man on one of them was knocked overboard, and drowned, his body being found to-day.

THE P. M. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 5th inst., has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port to-morrow.

A REGULAR Convocation of Victoria Chapter, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Saturday, the 26th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m., precisely. Visiting companions are cordially invited.

WE are asked to mention that at the conclusion of the Cantata *Ruth* at the Cathedral on Friday evening, several solos will be sung, and Mr. Santrater will play (by request) the "Sierra Fantasia," by Lemmens.

THE total production of beet-sugar in Europe last year is reported as 3,455,000 tons, of which Germany contributed a little more than one-third. The sugar crop was an increase of nearly 1,000,000 tons over the production of 1888.

A CORRESPONDENT writes that a very serious outbreak is expected in Korea shortly, through the collision of the Liberal and Conservative parties. Russia and Japan are said to be ready to back the Liberals up at arms, America lending moral support.

A MRS. LISTER, who recently obtained a divorce in England from her loving hubby, with alimony, fancied she would like another turn at matrimony, and was once again married.

It has been discovered that the flavor of a wine depends less upon the nature of the soil in which the vines have been grown than upon the ferment employed; and now, by a change of ferment, the juice of the "Chasselas" grapes of the south of France can be made to yield high-class Burgundies.

THIS morning the 10 o'clock car of the Hongkong High Level Tramways broke down at the "siding" half-way up to the Peak. The difficulty was attributable to some of the rollers getting out of order underneath the car. The break was released, and acted admirably, but workmen were busy for some hours under the car. The afternoon service continued as usual.

SIR ALFRED STEPHEN, the Lieut-Governor and Ex-Chief Justice of New South Wales, is probably the oldest living member of the English Bar, having been "called" 67 years ago, when Queen Victoria was only 4 years old. When he joins the gilded choir, Sir Alfred will be remembered on earth by his attempts to place the divorce law in New South Wales on a sensible footing.

PETER WARNER, an ex-Dockyard policeman, who deliberately attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself into the harbor a few days ago, was before Mr. Woodhouse, Police Magistrate, this morning. P.C. McDonald gave evidence respecting the vagrancy of the prisoner, who admitted that he had been drinking heavily until he did not know what he was doing. He added that he would like to get a passage out of the colony. His Worship declared the fellow a vagrant and ordered his imprisonment until a ship could be found for him.

THE following gives an abstract of the cost of the wars in which Great Britain has been engaged since Queen Victoria's accession of the throne:—
—Insurrection in Canada, £2,095,046; first China war, £2,201,027; Kaffir war, £2,060,000; Russian war, £69,277,694; second China war, £6,640,693; Persian Expedition, £900,000; New Zealand war, £764,829; Abyssinian Expedition, £8,600,000; Ashantee war, £927,017; Zulu and Transvaal, £4,281,720; Griqualand Expedition, £472,200; Egyptian Expedition, £3,895,500. The Indian and Burmese troubles are not mentioned.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Acting Chief Justice.)

THE BANK EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.
John GRAY, accountant in the employ of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, was indicted with the embezzlement of \$39,000.

The Attorney General (Mr. W. M. Goodman) prosecuted, and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., with Mr. Pollock, (instructed by Mr. Wilkinson) appeared for the defence.

The Clerk of Arraigns (Mr. Sangster) read the indictment, the first count of which charged the prisoner with having feloniously stolen, taken, and carried away certain moneys—viz. \$39,000—the property of the Bank, before the 9th March. The second count charged him with having, whilst the servant of the said Banking Corporation, stolen, or embezzled, or fraudulently applied or disposed of, certain moneys.

Mr. Francis moved that the second count be quashed on the ground that by its uncertainty it violated the law regulating indictments. It was laid down that every prisoner indicted must be so definitely charged that if at any time he was again indicted for the same offence he could point to the record of the former indictment and plead that he had already answered that charge. By the wording of this second count he could not do so, there was no time specified, nor any amount—he was simply charged generally with embezzlement.

His lordship pointed out that the particulars furnished by the prosecution contained all the details.

Mr. Francis then objected to the combination of charges of larceny, embezzlement, and misappropriation in one account, contending that the charges could not be made alternative in that way, but that the Attorney-General should state which charge he would elect to press.

Mr. Pollock then quoted several cases on the point.

The Attorney-General argued that the count was perfectly regular. If the jury found on the first count the verdict included the second. Such a point had not been raised before, and he asked for a ruling on the matter, in order that there might be no miscarriages of justice through mere technicalities.

His lordship—I have never seen a criminal charge in which the information did not state the amount and date.

The Attorney-General pointed out the impossibility of fixing either specifically in such cases, except by filing a count for each day on which the defalcations might have occurred.

His lordship allowed counts for larceny corresponding to the particulars given to be added to the indictment as an amendment.

Mr. Francis submitted that it was impossible to proceed at present. This amendment, he said, was virtually a new information. It consisted of three or four new counts.

His lordship replied that the order for the amendment was undoubtedly within the power of the court to make, and he could not therefore entertain Mr. Francis' objections.

The Attorney-General then read an amended information, which read as follows:—That the said John Gray, a clerk of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, did feloniously steal and take away the sum of \$10,000 on the 30th September 1889, also the sum of \$25,700 on the 16th January, 1890, and the sum of \$17,000 on the 31st January, 1890.

Mr. Francis submitted that his lordship had no power to make an order for such amendment, but that he could give permission for such amendment.

His lordship, however, held that he possessed the necessary power, and that therefore it would remain an order. He would be disposed to grant an adjournment if counsel for the prisoner desired it.

THE JELEBU MINING AND
TRADING CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report of the Jelebu Mining Company to the 31st January last:—
To the Shareholders of the Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Your Directors submit a statement of the company's accounts from 1st April, 1889, to 31st January, 1890.

The time covered by these accounts is, ten months only, because it was held to be prudent to close the books at a period which coincides with the cessation of labour and general settlement of miners' accounts which takes place at the Chinese New Year.

When the books were closed the company had 27 mines in full work, with a labour force of 694

coolies. The company does not import coolies, but employs only such labour as is offered at the spot.

The amount of tin ore produced and delivered during the ten months was 2,716 piculs, all of which, except a small trial lot shipped to London, was at 31st January in the company's godowns at Jelebu. At that time your directors had not decided as to the manner of smelting, but satisfactory arrangements have since been made with the Pulo Brani Smelting Works in Singapore, and the greater part of the ore has since been smelted and the tin sold at a good profit.

The amount of outstanding advances to miners on 31st January was \$12,058, exclusive of the sum of \$5,442 written off as bad debts.

After paying all floating and general charges, wages, Directors' fees, and Agents' Commission, and the full cost of the prospecting and reporting carried out by Mr. Allingham, and after making full allowances for bad debts and for depreciation of furniture and plant, there remains a net profit of \$7,841. Out of that sum your directors recommend the payment of a dividend of three per cent. which will absorb \$6,750; and they recommend the carrying forward of the balance of \$1,091 to the accounts of the current year.

Your directors invite you to note that nearly the whole sum proposed to be paid in dividend has been earned by your unemployed working capital while lying with the company's bankers, and they think that in view of the sound position and good prospects of the company, profits so earned ought to be paid back to you.

Since the issue of the last report (24th September '89) Mr. Th. Sohst retired from the board and Mr. J. P. Joaquim joined it, and was elected Chairman in Mr. Sohst's place. Mr. Arnot Reid and Charles F. McKie were elected directors in place of Mr. Lee Keng Keat and Mr. S. R. Carr, who retired.

The directors to retire by rotation are Mr. W. E. Hooper and Mr. A. Reid, who offer themselves for re-election.

Mr. A. J. Gunn, the Auditor of the company, retires from office, but offers himself for re-election.

J. P. JOAQUIM, Chairman
W. E. HOOPER, } Directors.
JOS. REID, }

BALANCE SHEET.
Liabilities.

To capital account paid up 45,000
Shares at \$5 \$225,000.00
To sundry creditors 597.35
To balance of profit and loss account 7,841.56

Assets.
By cost of lands, concessions \$ 75,000.00
Cost of manager's house, godown, cooliehouses, tools, and materials, \$10,088.01
Less 30 per cent. written off 3,026.40

Cost of furniture at manager's house \$ 610.77
Less 20 per cent. written off 122.14

Balance in New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited, on deposit and current account 30,795.12
Balance in Chartered Mercantile Bank on fixed deposit 52,437.50

Cash in hands of Singapore agents 87.13
Cash in manager's hands and in transit 6,609.16
Value of piculs, 2,716.14 ore in godown at \$18 per picul 48,890.52

Advances to mines \$ 14,492.75
Less written off as doubtful 2,424.01

..... \$233,438.91

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
To 30 per cent. written off from plant account, houses, tools, materials 3,026.40
To 20 per cent. written off furniture account 122.14
To General charges at Jelebu, salaries, stationery 4,403.45

To general charges at Singapore for floating the company \$1,150.00
Agents' commission 2,500.00
Directors and auditors' fees 770.00
Stationery, printing, advertising 197.13

To cost of Mr. Allingham's prospecting trip and report 4,617.13
To amount written off from advances as doubtful 3,247.78
To balance 2,424.01

..... \$ 25,682.47

By interest on deposits with Banks \$ 5,675.49
By 20 per cent. return on provisions supplied to mines 6,170.48
By 20 per cent. return on ore delivered 3,887.01
By profit on ore account 9,948.59

..... \$ 25,682.47

* The greater part of the ore has since been smelted and sold and the valuation is based on the average proceeds.

THE MARQUIS TSENG.

The Marquis Tseng, whose untimely death occurred on the 12th instant at Peking, was undoubtedly the most representative man of the party of progress in China. His name will be remembered by both foreigners and Chinese, and of the two, it is difficult to say which have lost the best friend. Of all modern Chinese statesmen, the Marquis Tseng was by far the best known to Westerners, both on account of his long residence in the various capitals of Europe, as well as for his signal abilities, his conspicuous enlightenment and his strong advocacy of progressive measures in his native land.

During his too short career, he has rendered many important services to his country, while at the same time making many genuine friends amongst foreigners. Though he has not lived to see the "Awakening of China," which he foretold with such startling effect in the *Nineteenth Century* a couple of years ago, he just survived long enough to see the slumbering leviathan begin to toss and turn uneasily, as if its long sleep had been suddenly disturbed, and it was about to rise up from its centuries of lethargy. No prominent member of the Chinese Government has done more for the promotion of Western ideas in China than the deceased statesman, to whom we pay this brief tribute. Though the ultra-sanguine expectations which some people held of his achievements in revolutionizing the policy of the Imperial Government, when he returned to the Capital in 1889, after his long term of office abroad, have not been quite realized, it must be remembered by those who have been disappointed, that the deceased statesman was not by any means a free-agent, and that as in the case with nearly every Chinaman who has lived abroad for any time, the Mar-

quis Tseng was more or less suspected by the more conservative members of the Imperial Government. During his residence in Europe, extending over a period of about seven years, the Marquis acquired a closer acquaintance with Western life, and more especially with life in diplomatic circles, than any former Chinese ambassador, and he profited by this knowledge, always keeping his eyes open to what would be an advantage to his own country and his own people. During the occupation of the Chinese Legation in London by the Marquis, the figure of the deceased statesman and those of his wife and family became well and favourably known in diplomatic circles, and the amount of information on political, international, and other matters he acquired was little short of marvellous. He knew English before he went to Europe, having had a tutor in that language for some time in Peking; and during his residence in Paris he learnt to speak French with considerable fluency. It is in the memory of all of our readers that the Marquis Tseng and his family, during their residence in the Kiangse Road here, conformed in a great many ways to English customs, and that his wife and daughters both received and returned calls from many foreign ladies. It was from his private qualities to his attainments in diplomacy, we find the record of the late Marquis one which was full of performance, and yet fuller of promise of future distinction. His disappearance from the ranks of the patriotic and enlightened little band of Chinese officials, who have been working for some years to prepare the public mind of the country for the great changes which inevitably await her, will inflict a loss upon his party all the more severe because it comes at a juncture when the relations between China and the West seem approaching crisis. His ancient and noble lineage, extending back to the time when history merges into misty legend, and his position as eldest son of the great Tseng Kwo-fan, gave his voice a weight with his own countrymen that such self-made men as Li Hung-chang can never attain. His title of *Hou-yung*, which we translate by the word "Marquis," was one of the few hereditary titles of the Empire. Within the last decade he has been Minister Plenipotentiary to the Courts of London, Paris and St. Petersburg, during a time when several unexpected and unusual difficulties with each of these three governments arose. In all the consequences of negotiations the Marquis came out with flying colours, and his Government have invariably had reason to congratulate themselves upon his talent for diplomacy. His success in the negotiations with Russia and his extrication of China from the difficulties which the foolishness or treachery of Ching How, by the Treaty of Livadi, had plunged her, was one of his most brilliant performances, and prevented a rupture with Russia, which must have ended in disaster to China. He played an active part in the arrangement of the difficulty with France a few years after, and it was partly through his instrumentalities that China escaped having to pay a war indemnity to France. When the Marquis Tseng, with the Marquis of Salisbury, signed the Additional Article to the Chefoo Convention in 1886, in which he acted in concert with Sir Robert Hart, with the latter great power behind the scenes, he has since been associated, and we believe we are correct in saying that the satisfactory arrangement of the Sikkim difficulty was as much the work of the Marquis as of the Inspector General of Customs. In addition to his part in these internal questions, he has been most active in connection with many internal reforms. The question of railways in China had no stauncher supporter than the Marquis, and it was by his efforts, mainly that the new Board of Admiralty, of which Prince Chun is the nominal head, was organized. The Marquis was the real director of this new and important department, and at the time he was taken ill he was engaged with his uncle, Tseng Kwo-chuan, the Viceroy of Liang Kiang, and Li Hung-chang in considering the re-organization of the entire navy of China. Tseng Chit-tze was a young man to have played such an important part in the settlement of so many grave questions in a country where precocious ability is so little recognized. He was not quite fifty-three years of age at the time of his death, having been born in Hunan towards the end of 1837. After his success in the Kuljia difficulty he was appointed a Sub-Director of the Court of Revi ion, and a year later a Vice-Director of the Imperial Clan Court. In 1884 he was made a Vice-President of the Board of War, and a year later became the real director, though not the highest in rank, of the Board of Admiralty. He was also at the time of his death fourth Vice-President of the *Hu-Pu*, or Board of Revenue, and a Vice-President of the Tsung-ti Yamén. No doubt, had he lived a little longer he would have attained further honours. His name has been recently mentioned as a probable successor to Li Hung-chang, and, as we think much more likely, as successor to his uncle at Nanking. A few days ago we stated that the Marquis was ill, but we had no idea that he was so soon to be taken from the scene of his meritorious labours. He was attacked through his illness by Dr. Dudgeon, and his death from typhoid is another proof of the contempt for sanitary laws in China's capital. He died in harness and full of honour, but his full day had not yet come, and like the great reformers of other nations, it must be said that he lived before his time, and died before his great work was done.—*N. C. Daily News.*

DELI NOTES.

The *Deli Courier* of the 2nd April reports favourably on tobacco crop prospects there during the month before, the weather then proving as hot and dry as could be wished. Hardly any rain fell, so that felling and burning operations could be actively proceeded with, much jungle having been cleared away from the fields. The country, or, rather, estate, planning has already taken a start, but it wholly depends on the raininess or otherwise of the weather whether much will come of this early cultivation. Generally, field work was actively gone on with in March. The forwarding of last year's crop continues in full swing, with every prospect of the whole out-turn being delivered in Europe before summer. The stocks in the hands of wholesale dealers there will probably bulk the largest as yet this year.

Official documents laid before the Netherlands States General throw further light on the future of petroleum springs in Langkat, for working which a gentleman named Zyker has secured a concession dating from 1883. Notwithstanding the promising nature of the oil fields there, the concessionary has failed to raise the required working capital. Recent researches have shown after trial borings and careful scientific investigation, that the petroleum deposits give every reason for hoping that deeper sinkings will strike oil wells about 350 feet below the surface, rivaling the American ones in productivity.

Mr. Zyker, on the strength of these favourable reports, has made fresh efforts to start a company to turn his concession to account.

Telegrams bring word that all *Deli* tobacco companies—shares at Amsterdam have risen considerably in quotation, in consequence of the favourable crop outlook.

The *Deli Planters' Association* has authorized its committee of management to subsidize direct steamers plying from there to China, the resulting outlay being borne proportionately by the members.

At Medan, petroleum may have been discharged in cart loads and stored in Chinese shops without any precautionary measures, even in populous quarters. The authorities apparently think nothing of it, though experience has shown clearly enough the danger of lightly dealing with the article, and even the insurance companies do not seem to realize the importance of the issue raised.

The correspondent of the *Locomotief* at Acheen writes that steps have been taken to turn Pulo Way, off the coast there, to some account. The firm of De Lange & Co. have secured a concession of the island for coaling purposes, and have already sent a prospecting party thither. Preparations are in progress to clear the land at Sabang Bay, on the island, as sites for coal sheds. Optimists hold that Pulo Way has a promising future before it as rival to Singapore and Penang. At Acheen, the enemy goes on with their harassing tactics, and seem bent on coming to closer quarters than ambushes have been laid to frustrate their advances. In *Edi*, the Achinese bands in the field have fallen out among themselves, and have marched off in consequence, with every chance of an early return to take the offensive.

At Moko Moko, in Bencoolen, a volcanic hill, which has been giving signs of renewed activity. The outbursts so far have been on a small scale, but the neighbouring people live in dread of matters becoming worse. The Rajah of Jembrana, in Bali, intends, it is said, to carry on coffee cultivation there as a Government enterprise. He has already sent a commissioner to Java to see how that branch of planting is managed there, and to engage labourers for his behoof.

At Djokjeda, the other day, the police made a raid on the Chinese population, and ran in about 40 of them, who had resided for years there without the permits required by law. While they were under examination by the magistrature, troops stood around to quell any disturbance. The Chinese were ironed and packed off, and, in the course of the day, 38 others were brought up and sentenced also to deportation.

The Chinese stand in bad repute as money-lenders in Java, owing to their grasping practices. The Arabs, however, seem to run them hard in shameless usury at the expense of the hapless natives. Some of them exact 100 to 200 per cent. interest. The law seems powerless to prevent this wholesale fleecing of the sons of the soil.

The *Sourabaya Courant* calls attention to the alarming increase of population in Java, which, in the near future, will have to be met by compulsory emigration. At present, the congestion of the population in certain districts has already led to impoverishment and distress.

The *Batavia Nieuwsblad* says that the Java coffee crop this year will fall so short as to give rise to serious financial difficulties with the Government. The paddy crop too looks unpromising, and the sugar yield is no better. A deficit in the Budget looks alarmingly near, but the diminished tax-bearing power of the impoverished people allows no hope of additional revenue.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

For years past the natives have been working in a desultory sort of way the iron and coal deposits near Nanking. This is likely to be stopped now, for the Taotai at Wuhu has appealed to the higher provincial authorities to prohibit future attempts at mining, which he asserts upsets the *feng-shui*.

Lin Pin-chun, Governor General of Fukien province, petitions the Throne to the effect that as the two forts at the entrance to Ningpo port proved so very serviceable in the late Franco-China war, the memorialist begs to recommend again to have the forts repaired, and that large guns may be added to the present number. In order to strengthen the forts, he directly after the late war, it was decreed that the said forts should be repaired, but the officer in charge embezzled the Government funds, and was in consequence degraded.

A correspondent in the Ningchow tea district writes that, as usual with the approach of the tea season, a very large number of people, male and female, have flocked into the neighbourhood in quest of employment. These folk, like the tramping harvesters in other countries, are a very lawless lot and frequently cause serious disturbance. This year the magistrature of the district evidently fears that there is trouble ahead. He has already posted up a proclamation cautioning the people against creating any disturbance, and telling them that there is no need for such a large number to wait for chance employment. The tea merchants, he says, lost heavily last year, and they will not go in for such extensive operations this season, as formerly. They must "gang wari."

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

LONDON, March 21st.

A workmen's meeting was held last night in one of the suburbs of Berlin to discuss the subject of eight hours labour. Owing to disorderly conduct on the part of some of the demonstrators, the meeting proceeded to disperse. The mob stoned the officers, who thereupon charged the people with drawn swords. A desperate mêlée ensued, many men and women being injured. Two gendarmes were beaten to death by the infuriated mob, whilst others were wounded.

Rioting still continues, and a regiment of military has been ordered out to reduce the suburb to tranquillity.

The rioting in Berlin has been quelled. The rioting of coalminers and owners is inclined to come to an agreement that no action in future should be taken respecting an advance or a reduction in wages until the whole question has been considered at a conference of both sides. This arrangement will apply to the whole of the midland counties, and would affect 400,000 miners.

The Northumberland coalowners have granted the men an increase of 7½ per cent.

Canon Saunders-Smith has accepted the See of Sydney.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has been received with marked cordiality in Berlin. A banquet was given in honour of his Royal Highness, at which the Emperor William expressed the hope that the blood union between the two nations would continue.

The steamer *Virent* has been wrecked off Ferrol, on the Spanish coast. Fifteen of those on board were drowned.

Surprise is expressed in official naval circles that the Admiralty authorities have proposed to grant H.M.S. *Shah* to the New South Wales Government as a training ship, in place of the *Vernon*. The *Shah* is considered to be a better vessel than H.M.S. *Incarnant*.

It is estimated that the necessary repairs to the *Shah* in fitting her out as a training ship would cost perhaps £10,000.

March 23rd.

It is reported that the Berlin Labour Conference has agreed to prohibit children under 14 from working in mines, performing night work, or exceeding six hours' labour a day. The employment of women in the mines is also forbidden, and children are to be prevented from working at unhealthy or dangerous trades.

Sunday labour is to be abolished, except in special cases.

Five hundred students of the University and Academy of Agriculture in St. Petersburg have been imprisoned for having demanded certain privileges, which were abolished in 1863. It is probable that they will be expelled from the above institutions.

March 24th.

It is now apparent that the differences between the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck were chiefly of a personal character. Prince Bismarck was the more angry of the two. He is reported to have said "La vie me reverra."

It is rumoured that the Emperor William intends to include the chief party leaders in the new Ministry.

A Russian 4 per cent. conversion loan of 75,000,000 roubles will be issued shortly.

The Government of France, fearing the introduction of contagious disease, has issued orders excluding live sheep from the country. The German leather dressers and butchers in Paris are incensed at the action of the Government.

Mr. J. G. Blaine has proposed that a Pan-American Congress be held with a view of establishing absolute commercial reciprocity throughout the American Continent. Congress is likely to accept the proposal.

Russian students at Moscow, Charkoff, and Kazan have broken out into open disorder, and many have been placed under arrest.

The Government propose to introduce a system of manual education in all the elementary schools, and to abolish the system of payment by results in favour of fixed grants.

March 31st.
It has been arranged that a public test of Major Fitzgerald's new gun shall be made shortly.

The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., Political Secretary of the Foreign Office, is still parleying with the Chinese Government respecting Chinese emigration to Australia.

The question remains unsettled, owing to the Foreign Office awaiting the consent of the Colonial Ministries.

The general elections in Portugal have resulted in a strong majority for the Government. Major Serpa Pinto has been elected a member for Lisbon.

Seven thousand trades unionists have struck work in Catalonia.

The strike among the lightermen employed on the River Medway is extending.

The Dock Labourers' Union has decided to ignore the Chamber of Commerce Conciliation Board.

The Daily Telegraph announces that the Government at St. Petersburg is panic-stricken at the movement among the University students, which is spreading.

Messrs. Lister's warehouse in Bradford has been burned. The damage is estimated at £60,000.

April 1st.
Mr. Raikes, the Postmaster-General, says that preferential postage rates with the colonies are possible without the necessity of obtaining the consent of the Postal Union, but not to the extent of instituting a system of penny postage.

The woman who was concerned in the extensive system of baby-farming recently brought to light in Warsaw, and who was charged with having murdered 75 infants, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

The revised Republican Tariff Bill in the United States effects a reduction of 45,000,000 dollars, and imposes an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. on hides.

Fifteen thousand masons in Vienna have struck work, demanding a reduction to nine hours a day. The strike will have the effect of throwing 30,000 other operatives out of employment.

The seventy thousand trades unionists in Catalonia, Spain, who went on strike, demand a reduction in the number of their working hours.

Another conspiracy against the life of the Czar of Russia has been discovered. A man was chosen to kill the Czar, but he failed to carry out his design, and in consequence of this he committed suicide in St. Petersburg. He left a letter divulging the names of his associates in the plot.

Letters have been received in Paris from a private source indicating that 5000 Kanakas in New Caledonia are suffering from leprosy. The French journals complain of delay in the isolation of the disease.

The revenue of the United Kingdom for the year ended March 31st was £79,300,400. The English revenue is exclusive of the sum of £5,185,000, which has been transferred to Local Taxation Account.

There is an alarming increase of revolutionary symptoms among the Russian populace, not only in St. Petersburg and Moscow, but also in other parts of the country.

April 2nd.
It is reported that the German expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, and which was reported to have been destroyed in the interior of Africa, is safe. The news comes from Mombasa.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has succeeded in obtaining a settlement of the feud between the tribes led by Bwana Heri and the German forces under Major Wissmann. Fighting, which has now continued for a considerable time between the Germans and Africans, will be suspended.

Sir Charles Dilke publishes an article in the current number of the *United Service Magazine*, in which he deals with the question of Imperial defences.

Sir Charles Dilke is of opinion that the colonies should be represented upon the general military staff, and this, he says, will solve the problem of Imperial defence.

The British authorities at Aden are making preparations for the despatch of a second punitive expedition directed against the Somali tribes inhabiting portions of the eastern promontory of Africa, at the entrance to the Red Sea.

Emin Pasha has accepted service under Major Wissmann in the interests of German colonization in Eastern Africa.

Major Wissmann, the German commander, is with Emin's assistance, organising a caravan that will be despatched immediately to Lake Victoria Nyanza. It is believed that this step is taken with a view to anticipating British plans in the same region.

The Major is parleying with Tipoo Tib, the notorious slave-dealer of Central Africa, for his services on behalf of the German expedition.

Major Wissmann has closed all the routes through Masailand, between the sea coast and Lake Victoria Nyanza, against the British Company's agents.

Later.
The caravan under Emin Pasha starts for the Victoria Nyanza on the 20th instant.

April 3rd.
A chess match has been played between the United States and Canada. The representatives of the former won a decisive victory.

It is stated on good authority that Dr. Peters, who is reported to be safe, is at Kadondoo, on the shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza.

Emin Pasha vehemently denies that he was concerned in the action taken by Mr. Stanley against Tipoo Tib.

Emin's conduct is regarded as treacherous. Many hundreds of additional arrests of students have been made in Russia.

A rising took place amongst the peasantry at Redman, and it was only suppressed after a good deal of bloodshed. It is feared that a rebellion will take place in Finland.

The *Chronicle* this morning states that the attempt on the life of the Czar of Russia reported yesterday was partially successful.

It is not known yet whether the Czar was poisoned, or wounded. He is reported to be suffering from fainting fits.

Servia, on a trivial pretext, has broken off diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.

The Bulgarians are making defensive preparations against an attack by Servia.

Co-day's Advertisements.

STEAM TO KOBE.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"HONGKONG,"
will leave for the above place, TO-MORROW, the 24th inst., at 4 P.M.

F. I. WOODIN, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1890. [64]
THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SVATOW AND BANGKOK.
THE Company's Steamship:
"C. Q. W. FA,"
Captain P. W. Phillips, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to
YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1890. [665]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA.
THE Steamship
"TANNADICE,"
Captain Helms, will be despatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1890. [663]

NOTICE OF CONFIRMATORY MEETING.
THE DARVEL BAY TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the above-named Company, Queen's Road Central, No. 9, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of May, 1890, at 4 O'CLOCK in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolution proposed and passed at the last Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 21st instant.

A full and complete copy of the Resolution passed at such meeting may be seen on application at the Company's Office.
Dated the 23rd day of April, 1890.
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., General Managers. [667]

VICTORIA CHAPTER, No. 525.

A REGULAR CONVOCATION of the above Chapter will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 26th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1890. [666]

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525.

A N EMERGENCY MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW, the 24th inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visitors Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1890. [661]

Amusements.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

THE Society will Repeat the Cantata RUTH, IN ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, ON FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 9.15 p.m.

Donations in aid of the Diocesan Home Building Fund will be collected.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1890. [660]

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL HONGKONG.

SATURDAY EVENING, the 26th April.

Under the patronage of H.E. FRANCIS FLEMING, C.M.G., Administering the Government.

A CONCERT will be given by the Band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, together with a short Performance, by the "Lorne Athletic Club." The proceeds will be devoted to a charitable object.

The Programme will be published shortly.

To commence at 9 p.m.

Tickets may be obtained and seats reserved at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.

PRICES.—Reserved Seats \$1.25, Unreserved Tickets \$1 each. To be obtained at the door, at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., and from the Officers, Sergeant Major, or Band Master of the Regiment.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1890. [653]

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Third Ordinary Annual MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOMS at the City Hall, at Twelve o'clock (noon), on MONDAY, the 28th April next, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1889.

EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1890. [494]

G. FALCONER & CO. WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS. NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [745]

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

SUN HELMETS.

NEW SHAPES. ALL PRICES.



PITH HATS. FELT HATS. STRAW HATS.

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.)
Hongkong, 19th April, 1890. [357]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

A BONUS of Twenty per cent. upon Contributions for the year 1889 has this day been declared. Warrants may be had, on application at the above Office on and after the 1st proximo.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents, Canton Insurance Office, Limited.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1890. [628]

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS, (REGISTERED).

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to: Beams, Floors, Vains, Siding, Wooden Ornament, Eaves, Roofs, Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground.

Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks. While any of the touch wood painted with Carbolineum Avenarius.

Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials of living authorities.

Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net. Price 8 cents per lb.

For further particulars, apply to SCHEELE & Co., Sole Agents, No. 16, Stanley Street.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1889. [36]

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SACCON'S SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, HOCK, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, SINGERS, SEWING MACHINES, SALES, PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISH, BICYCLES, AND TRICYCLES, SOUVENIR MACHINERY, JEWELLERY, SANITARY COMPOUNDS, BICYCLE WHEELS for JINRICKSHAWS.

Apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1889. [11]

FOR SALE.

THE Schooner "MONTIARA," Length.....75 feet. Beam.....18 " Depth of hold.....7 " Registered tonnage.....75 tons.

(Owing to recent alterations the carrying capacity of the *Montiara* has been increased to about 120 tons, dead weight.)

The *Montiara* was built in Singapore, and is most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with iron-work frames. She has recently been thoroughly overhauled under experienced European superintendence, fastened throughout with 7 inch galvanised spikes, and newly coppered. She is torcha rigged with the best canvas sails. Draft of water 7 feet.

For further particulars apply to R. FRASER-SMITH, 6, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1890. [579]

FOR SALE.

AT THE PEAK.

"THE FALLS" on R. B. L. No. 28.—A well built six roomed House, at present let on lease for one year.

For full particulars, apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1889. [28]

NOW READY.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB RACE MEETING, 1890.

A Full Descriptive Report, in pamphlet form. Orders may be sent to the following Agents:—Mr. W. Brewer, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., The Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" Office, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 8th March, 1890.

JUST ARRIVED, FOR SALE.

THE New Stem Winder and Enamelled Dial WATERBURY WATCH.

SERIES J.—For Gentlemen's, or large size. SERIES L.—For Ladies', or small size. Windless less than a dozen turns. \$4.75 each. Jewelled. Dust-proof. Keyless, with all the latest improvements. A perfect and unrivalled timekeeper; reliable, durable and accurate, and also

SERIES E.—The "Good old favorite." The best form of the original Waterbury: offered at the reduced price of \$4.70 each. Orders from Out-ports to be accompanied with remittance for cost.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Sole Agents in Japan, China, Corea, Hongkong & Macao. No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1890. [52]

Intimations.

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THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Sole Agents in Japan, China, Corea, Hongkong & Macao. No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 20th February, 1890. [52]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF MILLINERY, DRAPERY, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW,

the 24th April, 1890, commencing at 2.30 p.m. sharp, at his Sale-Rooms, Duddell Street.

THE REMAINING PORTION OF THE STOCK ON TRADE AT MESSMRS. GATE & Co.,

comprising:—FEATHERS, FLOWERS, WOOL, EM-BROIDERIES, CREWEL and SEWING SILKS, BRAIDS, LACES, MILLINERY, HABERDASHERY, &c., &c.

The above will be on view on Thursday next p.m.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on delivery. G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 21st April, 1890. [652]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE firm of BIRLEY & Co. at this port has ceased to exist, and the goodwill and business of the same has been handed over to and will, henceforth, be conducted by Messrs. HERBERT DENT & Co. of Canton and Macao.

BIRLEY & Co. [525]
Canton, 15th March, 1890.

REFERRING to the above all amounts due to and owing by BIRLEY & Co. will be settled by KENNETH DOUGLAS ADAMS.

Canton, 15th March, 1890. [526]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day resumed the duties of SECRETARY to the above Company.

By Order, JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th April, 1890. [640]

NOTICE.

MR. KENNETH DOUGLAS ADAMS, late of Messrs. BIRLEY & Co., Canton, has joined our firm from this date and is authorised to sign the name of the firm.

HERBERT DENT & Co. [524]
Canton, 15th March, 1890.

Insurances.

THE FUNDS OF THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

ARE invested entirely within the British Dominions and are thus free from the complications which might arise in time of war. They now amount to Six and three-quarter Millions Sterling, and are increasing yearly. A marked preference continues to be shown for STANDARD POLICIES, and every year since 1865, New Assurances for upwards of £1,000,000 have been placed on the books—a result continued uninterruptedly for so long a period by no other British Office.

ADAMSON, WELLS & Co., Agents, Hongkong. [510—1]

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1890. [590]

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [56]

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong,

Commercial.

LOSING QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—167 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, sellers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$70 per share, sellers.
 North China Insurance—Tis. 355 per share, buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$125 per share, sellers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tis. 95 per share, sellers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tis. 150 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$360 per share, sellers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$52 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$35 per share, buyers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—105 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$200 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent. div. buyers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$62 per share, sellers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$216 per share, sellers.
 Luron Sugar Refining Company Limited—\$87 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$102 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 H—24 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$115 per share, buyers and sellers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, sellers.
 Panjion and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$11 per share, and also sellers.
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$14 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$42 per share, sellers.
 Tongmin Coal Mining Co.—\$400 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—40 per cent. prem., sellers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$22 per share, sellers.
 The Seng Kee Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$22 per share, buyers.
 Cheukshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
 The Astor Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—nominal.
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$38 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (Old Issue)—\$43 per share, nominal.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (New Issue)—\$3 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$92 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$26 per share, nominal.
 Gen. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$25 per share, buyers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, buyers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, sellers.
 The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, nominal.
 The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, buyers.
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, buyers.
 The Shamoon Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$16 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Marine, Limited—par. nominal.

ON LONDON.
 Bank Bills, on demand.....3 1/2
 Bank Bills, at 30 days sight.....3 1/2
 Bank Bills, at 4 months sight.....3 1/2
 Credits at 4 months sight.....3 1/2
 On Demand.....2 1/2
ON PARIS.
 Bank Bills, on demand.....4 02
 Credits at 4 months sight.....4 10
 On Demand.....2 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.
 Bank T. T. 72 1/2
 Private, 30 days sight.....72 1/2

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
 KAISAR-I-HIND, British steamer, 2,385, G. W. Atkinson, 22nd April, Shanghai 19th April, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, H. Hygan, 22nd April, Quinlon 10th April, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
 AGATA, German steamer, 1,666, E. Christian, 22nd April, Singapore 17th April, General.—Stimson & Co.
 CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, J. Hogg, 23rd April, Shanghai 18th April, and Swatow 22nd, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 ESCORT, American bark, 634, Lyle, 23rd April, Rajang 28th March, Timber.—Chinese.

Shipping.

DEPARTURES.
 April 22, Ningbo, German str., for Whampoa.
 April 23, Cicero, British steamer, for Saigon.
 April 23, China, German steamer, for Kobe.
 April 23, Frey, Danish str., for Hobe, &c.
 April 23, Activ, Danish steamer, for Yokohama.
 April 23, Illus, German gunboat, for Yokohama.
 April 23, Sumatra, British bark, for Hamburg.
 April 23, Tachew, British str., for Bangkok.
 April 23, Dauter, German str., for Singapore.
 April 23, Hapshong, French steamer, for Haiphong, &c.

Shipping.

PASSENGERS-ARRIVED.
 Per *Kaisar-i-Hind*, str., from Shanghai for Hongkong—Major Brownlie and native servant, Messrs. W. P. Mason, G. P. Swearingen, R. Thomas, Seton, Ho, J. E. Lealand, and 6 Chinese. For Penang—1 Malao. For London—Mr. and Mrs. Sowerby and 4 children, Mrs. Denison, 3 children and European nurse, Miss Foster, and Mr. C. Cheabre. For Marseilles—Captain Peck.

Shipping.

REPORTS.
 The German steamer *Agata* reports that she left Singapore on the 17th instant. Had light variable winds and calm, with little current setting to the northward.
 The British steamer *Canton* reports that she left Shanghai on the 18th instant, and Swatow on the 22nd. From Shanghai to the Brothers had light breeze and dense fogs. From Brothers to Swatow had calm and fine clear weather. From Swatow to Hongkong had light breeze and fine weather.

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Consignees.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.
 THE Steamship
 "NORTHERN."
 Captain Richardson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-Signed for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
 The steamer is berthed at Kowloon Piers and Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.
 All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 29th inst., or they will not be recognized.
 RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1890. [657]

Consignees.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, LIVERPOOL, AND SINGAPORE.
 THE Company's Steamship
 "CHINGWU."
 Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns, of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.
 No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Under-Signed before Noon, on the 27th instant, or they will not be recognized.
 All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst. at 4 P.M.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 27th inst., will be subject to rent.
 Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m., TO-DAY, the 21st inst.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 21st April, 1890. [649]

Consignees.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
 THE Steamship
 "EXE."
 Captain Watson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-Signed for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
 The steamer is berthed at Kowloon Piers and Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.
 Optional cargo will be forwarded on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, on the 21st inst.
 All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 26th instant, or they will not be recognized.
 RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 19th April, 1890. [643]

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UNION LINE.

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 RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 19th April, 1890. [643]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, & TAMSUI.
 THE Company's Steamship
 "FOKIEK."
 Captain Lewis, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 24th instant, at 10 A.M.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co., General Managers.
 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1890. [662]

Shipping.

UNION LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship
 "NORTHERN."
 Captain Richardson, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at DAYLIGHT, instead of as previously advertised.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1890. [656]

Shipping.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. British Ship
 "PATAGONIA."
 Hibbert, Master, will leave here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
 For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 5th April, 1890. [652]

Shipping.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship
 "WILLIAM H. MACY."
 Ambsbury, Master, will leave here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
 For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 12th March, 1890. [415]

Shipping.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. British Ship
 "JOSEPH H. STAMMELL."
 Thomson, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
 For Freight, apply to REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 14th March, 1890. [474]

Shipping.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, CANADA, THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.
 VIA
 THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AND OTHER CONNECTING RAILWAY LINES & STEAMERS.
 THE British Steamship
 "ABYSSINIA."
 3,651 Tons Register. Captain Lee, will be despatched for VANCOUVER, B.C., via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOREA and YOKOHAMA, on SATURDAY, the 26th April, at NOON.
 To be followed by the S.S. "PARTHIA" on the 15th May and S.S. "BATAVIA" on the 15th June.
 Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports, and at Vancouver with Pacific Coast Points, by the regular Steamers of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company and other Steamers.
 Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
 First-class Fares granted as follows:—
 To Vancouver and Victoria, (Mex.) \$240.00
 To Montreal, New York, &c. 300.00
 To Liverpool 325.00
 To London 350.00
 To other European Ports at proportionate rates.
 Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese and Japanese Customs, to be obtained on application.
 Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to Mr. D. E. BROWN, District Freight Agent, Vancouver, B.C.
 Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 25th April.
 All Passengers must be sent to our Office and should be marked to address in full, and the same will be received by us until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing.
 For information as to Passage or Freight, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 21st April, 1890. [614]

Shipping.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG.
 PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.
 ALSO.
 LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.
 THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.
 N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.
 ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of May, 1890, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship "BAYERN," Captain J. Mergell, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.
 Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on Board until 4 P.M. Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on 6th May. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
 Consular and Value of Packages are required.
 The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
 For further Particulars, apply to MELLCHERS & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 14th April, 1890. [614]

Shipping.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.
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 Hongkong, 14th April, 1890. [614]

Mails.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PEANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON.
 ALSO.
 BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.
SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.
 THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
 "KAISAR-I-HIND." Captain G. W. Atkinson, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port for LONDON VIA BOMBAY & SUEZ CANAL, on THURSDAY, the 24th April, at NOON.
 Cargo will be received on board until—
 Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until—
 on the day before sailing.
 Silk and Valuable for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo, Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.
 For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.
 The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.
 Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
 This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.
 E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.
 P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 23rd April, 1890.
 OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Mails.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.
 THE Steamship
 "BELGIC."
 will be despatched for San Francisco, Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 29th April, at 1 P.M.
 Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.
 All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.
 First-class Fares granted as follows:—
 To San Francisco 225.00
 To San Francisco and return, 393.75
 To Liverpool 325.00
 To London 350.00
 To other European Ports at proportionate rates.
 Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.
 Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.
 Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.
 Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.
 For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
 C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
 Hongkong, 5th April, 1890. [723]

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.
 THE U. S. Mail Steamship
 "CITY OF PEKING"
 will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 10th May, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
 Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Indian Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
 Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
 First-class Fares granted as follows:—
 To San Francisco 225.00
 To San Francisco and return, 393.75
 To Liverpool 325.00
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 To other European Ports at proportionate rates.
 Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.
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 Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.
 Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing.
 Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full, value of same is required.
 Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
 For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
 C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
 Hongkong, 17th April, 1890. [723

It is rumoured in town (16th) that a Russian squadron is at anchor near Matsuo (Poochow). A NATIVE contemporary says that on the 15th of this month, at Newchwang, a steamer chartered by Chinese, with a full cargo of beans and beanmeal, left that port and near Makwan struck upon a sunken rock and sank with all the cargo, the crew were saved; the cargo was insured.

An ex-Dockyard constable named Warner, who had looked at the world too frequently through the small end of a tumbler of ale, tried to drown himself in the Harbour under Wanchai way, on the 15th inst. He will be dealt with magisterially when he gets the whiskey and salt water out of his system.

The Timor men who killed Governor Maia, ever so long ago, are having another trip. They were sent to Macao and back about a dozen times, and now they are being brought over again. This time they will leave the Holy City for somewhere in Africa, to serve their sentence of thirty years' penal servitude.

THERE was recently a sharp conflict between the revenue cruiser *Kulu* and some salt smugglers near Whampoa. The cruiser opened fire upon the smugglers, who replied and made a desperate struggle to prevent capture, and save their cargo, but the contrabandists being outnumbered, had to give up the battle after a struggle of about half an hour, leaving all their salt to the revenue cruiser's people. Some 20,000 catties of salt were seized. But the smugglers themselves managed to escape.

A PROCLAMATION has been issued by the Taiwan Magistrate, ordering the people within his jurisdiction to render every assistance to all ships wrecked on the coast of Taiwan, and to report the wreck of vessels. Rewards are offered for such reports, ranging from Tls. 30 in the case of a large ship, to Tls. 10 in the case of a boat. The authorities on receipt of information of a wreck are to go to the scene of the disaster, and make all the efforts in their power to rescue life and property, and prevent the inhabitants of the district looting the wrecked ship.

In the *Peking Gazette* of the 20th ulto. appears a decree in answer to a memorial from Li Hsiang-chang, Governor-General of Kiangtung and Kiangsi, granting a remission of land-tax for the past year throughout the district of Chen-ping in the Canton province on account of inundations caused by the excessive rainfall of last summer. A notice of this remission is to be printed on yellow paper, and freely distributed throughout the district concerned, that the Imperial bounty may actually reach those for whom it is exercised and possible frauds by a corrupt executive be frustrated.

In the fact that H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught dined with the Shanghai Tanioti the *N. C. Daily News* sees "a decided step forward." The ship has been thrown into the water in Shanghai, and the ripple has reached Nanking, and will reach Peking. Such a change as this indicates can only come very gradually in such an ultra-conservative country as official China, but it has begun. We shall not be satisfied until a royal prince has been received at Peking with the honours that would be paid him in a Western capital; but we accept what occurred here as a step towards that consummation.

At Kuala Kinal, in the Straits, the other day, a party was attacked by a swarm of homas. Mr. Clifford, the Superintendent, took refuge in the liffard grass, but the infuriated insects followed and stung him there; he then rushed to the river and dived, but when he came to the surface he was immediately attacked again, and it was not till he had swam some distance down stream that he was able to escape from his tormentors. His men suffered greatly, and one of them was so severely stung in over a hundred places that he had to be sent back to hospital. It is no uncommon occurrence in Pahang to come across huge swarms of migrating homas.

ACCORDING to a native contemporary, "certain atmospheric phenomena that have continued since last year are causing considerable uneasiness amongst the Chinese in Soochow. They appear first over the rivers and creeks in the form of a black cloud, which bears some resemblance to a boat, which gradually becomes a ball of fire, and after a time burst up into a myriad of starry flames of light that float about in the air for a while, to the great terror of all beholders. The more ignorant of the Chinese attribute these portentous visitations to the magic arts of the foreigners, and are fearful that they are the heralds of coming calamities, resort to heathenish rites and incantations, the beating of drums and the letting off of fire-crackers, in order to drive them away."

THE *Shih Pao* has the following under the heading "Formosan News"—His Excellency Liu, the Governor-General of the Island, did a good stroke of work by his prompt action, in putting down the rebellion of the aborigines last fall in one of the small villages. H.E., fearing that more such occurrences might happen, sent to Chinkiang for over a thousand barbed wire. The two steamers *Sunih* and *Cass* brought over 600 and 800 respectively. It is now reported that there are over 2,000 savages planning to rebel, who have made every warlike preparation to resist H.E.'s men if sent to put them down. It is said that they are very skillful in using modern firearms. It will be very difficult to attack them as the locality in which they live is surrounded by dangerous ranges of mountains. There may be an out-break at any moment, so H.E. the Governor has enjoined General Wu, the Commandant of Chong Hui, to hold himself ready to quell the rebellions as soon as it appears. Now General Wu has been drilling and forming the newly arrived barbed wire from the mainland every day most diligently to be prepared for action if called for. He did good service some years ago in fighting against the savages, and doubtless he will do so again.

THUS a Shanghai native contemporary—The Chinese on the whole are peaceful and law-abiding people, but occasionally their patience is sorely tried, as the following instance shows. On the 14th of the present month, a salt smuggler was going through a village called Wandong, over in Pootung, with two bags of salt slung over his shoulder, when he was recognised by the Imperial salt searchers, who after a short chase captured him. The cruel fellows were not content with having caught the unfortunate smuggler, but they must needs stab him in several places, and rub the contraband salt into the bleeding wounds, from the pain of which the man died in a short time. While this was going on, the people about implored the searchers to use their prisoner more mercifully, but the ruffians remained utterly heedless of prayers and pleadings and went on torturing the poor smuggler, callously. When the man died the anger of the people was aroused to the highest pitch, and a riot ensued, which ended in several of the searchers being wounded and their boats burned. An armed boat, however, put in an appearance and began firing upon the rioters, the effect of which was that the people dispersed without further disturbance. The matter has been referred to the District Magistrate for investigation, and though the law is very stringent concerning smugglers, yet the perpetrators of this atrocious and unwarlike murder will be severely dealt with.

SMALL-POX is rather prevalent amongst foreigners at Shanghai just now. There are six or seven cases in the General Hospital.

OUR intellectual contemporary the *Macao Independent* gravely states that a large number of young missionaries are starting from England for Nyassa, taking with them a tremendous lot of Bibles, "revolvers," rifles, scientific instruments, and bicycles. Also a number of portable zinc houses, handy for adjusting the frontier.

News has been received in Shanghai of the wreck of the *Tianan*, from Singapore to Shanghai, with timber. The vessel was lost on the Loochoo Islands and the crew appear to have arrived at Kagosima, in the Gulf of Simabara, Captain Brown having telegraphed from that port. The cargo and freight were locally insured.

THE *Chinese Times* hears on reliable authority that a lengthy petition, headed by the Elders of the Tientsin City and prominent native merchants, has been sent in to His Excellency Hui, the Circuit Intendant, for the prosecution of the railway extension to Tangchow. The advantages of the extension were dealt with in detail in the petition, but the particulars have not reached us. Hui, in conformity with the usual Chinese method of shelving a question, replied to the effect that while sanction has been given for this extension, the Government has postponed its execution till a future date, and that he will refer the matter to the Directors of the Railway Company.

THE *Shih Pao* of the 19th ulto. says:—There is a class of people whose business is to make arrangements for the people who are in quest of a local habitation or a concubine. A report just reached us of a certain woman who has earned her living by practising such unrighteous dealings. There was a young married woman who had a quarrel with her mother-in-law, living in one of the small villages near by the Capital, who ran away to Peking and took shelter in the house of one of the public go-betweens, who seized at once this opportunity of making a fortune out of this unfortunate and foolish woman. The go-between at once made arrangements with a certain man, who is already married, for this woman. She must have been more or less ill-treated by her mother-in-law, and was glad to get herself free with another family for better or worse. The other day the old husband came out to the capital to search for the lost wife, and as he was passing through a certain alley, he recognised her at once while she was buying artificial flowers at a stand. He immediately demanded her to accompany him home, but she refused saying that she is now married to another man, and told him how she came to be married to her present husband. Her former husband immediately reported the case to the local authority, who at once sent out warrants to arrest the go-between, the present husband, and the woman. They are now all at the local authority's cool pending trial. The Tansing law is very stringent in forbidding such outrageous crimes as selling another man's wife. The present case ought to be severely dealt with to set an example to others—for the go-between certainly deserves a life-long imprisonment or decapitation.

THE HONGKONG MARINA, LIMITED.

The first half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the above Company was held this afternoon (16th inst.) at the offices, Beasomfield Arcade. Mr. W. St. J. Hancock resided, and Messrs. Skeels, Roddy, Webster, Pitman, Brandt, Gordon, Joseph, Orie, Britto, Jesus, Remedios, etc. were present.

The Chairman proposed that the report should be taken as read, saying that he had very little to add to it. Mr. Fraser-Smith had retired from the Board, and would have to be replaced, and the other directors offered themselves for re-election.

Mr. Brandt put a number of questions with respect to the balance sheet, in reply to which the Chairman said that 1,220 shares were still unallotted, of which 137 being applied for. He did not think they could all have been disposed of, and perhaps it was better that they were not. Since the issue of the Report about \$2,000 more had been paid up, bringing the capital up to about \$26,000. The Company's launch had been run at some loss, owing to its being used in connection with the vessel. In future it would be run for the benefit of the residents in the Hotel, free of charge. The cost of the Marina when finished would be about \$40,000, inclusive of furniture, linen, cutlery, etc., but not wines or provisions. There would therefore be a working capital of some \$13,000 available, after paying for the launch, if the whole of the capital—\$75,000—was paid up.

Mr. Skeels asked what was going to be done with the forfeited shares. The Chairman replied that the Directors proposed to offer them to shareholders on payment of the calls and a premium of 50 cents to cover interest due. The purchaser would thereby get \$3 shares for \$1.50.

Mr. Webster—Are they forfeited?

The Chairman—Yes, absolutely, as far as I know.

Mr. Skeels—Will the directors take the responsibility if the late owner brings any action, or will the holder?

The Chairman—The directors, certainly.

Mr. Roddy—They are forfeited, and subject to a confirmatory meeting of the directors.

The Chairman—We are very anxious not to forfeit them if we can help it; the power is vested in the Board, and we have had to exercise it. We shall offer them to the late owners first, and then to the shareholders.

Mr. Brandt asked if there was any fear of the completion of the Marina being delayed.

The Chairman thought not. He could answer for the work done up to now as being first-class, and if the materials ordered from home arrived all right it ought to be ready by the end of June.

Mr. Brandt also inquired if a manager had been obtained.

The Chairman answered that none had been engaged. Several applications had been obtained, including two very good ones, but the directors had left it to the new Board to decide. They would have to get one who was a master-mariner, on account of the insurance.

Mr. Skeels thought the report was very satisfactory, and moved its adoption.

Mr. Gordon seconded.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Webster, that the adoption should be deferred until after the confirmatory meeting of the directors with respect to the forfeiture of the shares.

Mr. Pitman seconded, as he thought the directors would have too much responsibility.

Mr. Brandt—These defaulters have had ample notice—why should we consider them?

The Chairman agreed—they had had every consideration. The directors were personally prepared to take every responsibility.

The amendment was put, no one voting for it, and the motion was then passed.

Mr. Skeels proposed the re-election of Mr. Hancock, Chung Kai, and Sung Kung, as directors.

Mr. Roddy seconded, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Skeels moved the election of Mr. A. G. Gordon to fill the vacancy on the Board.

Mr. Brandt seconded, and it was assented to.

Mr. Webster's motion that Mr. Brandt be added to the Board, "since he took such an interest in the Company's affairs," was not carried, the nominee declining the honor.

Mr. Orie moved, and Mr. Michael seconded, the re-election of Mr. O'D. Gourdin as auditor. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the directors, proposed by Mr. Roddy, and seconded by Mr. Pitman.

THE PROPOSED ATHLETIC CLUB.

A very well-attended meeting of those interested in the formation of an Athletic Club Hongkong, some details of which have already been given, was held this evening (16th inst.) in the Hongkong Hotel. His Excellency the Administrator presided, and Mr. A. F. MacEwen, Hon. H. E. Woodhouse, Hon. C. P. Chater, and many others were present.

Mr. W. H. Young, the promoter of the movement, said:—Mr. Chairman, Your Excellency, and Gentlemen.—You have been asked to meet here this afternoon for the purpose of forming an Association which is intended to provide the whole of the European Community with the opportunity of taking active recreation, in the form of Athletics, Tennis, Bicycling, Bowling and other healthy pastimes. As you are doubtless aware we take an interest in athletics, and are therefore an irresponsible body without a local habitation or a concubine. We have no Club or association of any sort, and the Annual Athletic Sports are organised and carried out by any one who can be found to undertake the multifarious duties of Hon. Secretary, Gentlemen, the popularity of sports in Hongkong is proved by the fact that for a quarter of a century an annual athletic meeting has been held in this Colony—I think without a break—and if we desire any further evidence of the interest taken by the community in these gatherings, we have it in the generous manner in which residents subscribe funds and offer to our athletes handsome prizes for competition. We think therefore that the community have a right to expect that we, who are promoters of athletics, should on our side do something to place our sports on a better and less haphazard basis, and the only way to do so is, we think, to form ourselves into the Hongkong Athletic Club. Another desirable reason for forming this Club is that the existing Sports Committee have been presented with three valuable Challenge Cups, and these will, by consent of the generous donors, become the property of the new Club. It is not needful to do more than call your attention to the fact that running, jumping, weight-putting and other kindred amusements have for centuries past been the favorite pastimes of the Anglo-Saxon race, and there is not much doubt that it is in a great measure due to the practice of these healthy pursuits that that race owes its pre-eminence amongst nations. The medical men of this colony will tell you that a very large percentage of illness is caused by want of active exercise, and I have been informed that such exercise is even more necessary here than at home. I cannot quote a better authority on the advantages to be derived from an Association such as the one we propose to form than Sir Richard Webster who was, in his time, one of our greatest athletes. With your permission I will refer to his admirable introduction to the "Badminton" volume on "Athletics and Football" in which he says:—"It may seem strange that I should be asked to turn aside from the studies and occupations which have so closely engaged my time during the last 20 years to write a few lines upon a subject in which, during that period, for years before, I have taken the greatest interest, namely athletics; and yet it is not altogether unfitting in as much as I am probably as well qualified as any to speak from personal experience of the advantages which are gained in sedentary life from the power of practising active exercises. Except those of the mind, which are of course well known, and which I have been able to put into practice practically invented during the last 15 years, no pursuit has seen so great an advance as Athletic Sports. I maintain that one great good which has arisen from the stimulus given from the years 1860 and 1870 to Athletic Sports is the facility which those pursuits offered for the development of physical strength, and the inducement to active exercise offered to men, who, either from want of inclination or want of means, would otherwise never have taken any. It must not be forgotten that more genuine exercise can be got in a quarter of an hour of time from running than in a whole day of idleness. The art of running and gymnastics, with the great advantage of being taken in the open air. It is unnecessary here for me to enlarge upon the immense advantage to be gained from the simultaneous development of physical and mental power. I can only say that I am firmly convinced that the brain is better developed and is more capable of sustained effort, if its growth be accompanied by a proportionate physical development, than in the case of the brain over-developed without any corresponding bodily improvement. The practice of Athletics tends to encourage self-control, self-reliance, and endurance, confidence, and a proper appreciation of other men's merits. It also promotes that spirit of good fellowship which enables the best men to go up and honestly congratulate the victor who has conquered him; but beyond this, the contests and gatherings offer the opportunity of making lasting friendships and connections which are often of the greatest value in after life. That, gentlemen, is the opinion of the present Attorney-General of England on Athletics. You will have noticed the emphasis he places on the inducement to active exercise offered to men, who, either from want of inclination or want of means, would otherwise never have taken any. The institution we wish you to help us to form, with the assistance of the Government and the general community, will offer, we think, very considerable inducement to young and middle-aged men to take that active exercise, and so keep themselves in good health. It may occur to you that the community are already provided with Clubs which offer the same inducement, and therefore no necessity exists for another. It is true, gentlemen, that we have the Cricket Club, the Polo, Racquet, Football and Golf Clubs. With regard to the Cricket Club, it is having but a limited space at its disposal, provides amusement only to a small number of residents, and is confined to cricket and tennis. The Victoria Recreation Club is a popular association which provides Rowing, Swimming and Gymnastics to a large portion of the community, but it has no ground available for any other purpose and is strictly limited to these three branches of recreation. The Polo, Racquet, Football, and Golf Clubs provide special forms of amusement, and it is not every man who can afford to keep a polo pony. The consequence of this want of other means of amusement is that a large number of Europeans employed in offices and stores are without means of resting from their sedentary duties by taking pleasant and healthful exercise, and there are a good many other forms in which pleasant and healthful exercise can be taken, but for which there is no provision whatever. The inducement that the Hongkong Athletic Club will offer is, that with the exception of the special pastimes mentioned, our members will be able to obtain almost any form of exercise they desire. The Club grounds will consist of a cricket track about one quarter of a mile in circumference, and on this track the popular

amusement of Bicycling can be enjoyed and also the practice of walking, running, &c. Within the track there will be some twenty grass and chumun Tennis Courts, and a sufficient space for the practice of Hurdle-Racing, Jumping, Weight putting, Quoits, and in short, every possible form of out-door recreation. In addition to these healthy pastimes the Members will have a spacious Bowling-Alley, which doubtless will be very popular, especially when the weather does not admit of out-door exercise. There will also be a Pavilion containing dressing-rooms, bathrooms, rooms for the practice of Boxing, Indian Clubs, Dumb-bells, &c. and a general room, with a few papers such as *The Field* &c. To stimulate rivalry in the Club and to promote a healthy rivalry amongst the Members, we would suggest having competitions of some sort every Saturday afternoon. This would be going to the community to make a practice of going to our grounds, and would perhaps lead to the establishment of a more general Saturday half holiday. We cannot help feeling very firmly convinced that an association such as this, must become popular and must prove a boon to all Gentlemen, if we form this Club we do not think the Government will withhold their assistance from us, for we are sure they will be the first to acknowledge that our objects, if carried out, will be of great benefit to all the European residents without distinction. The Government have already evinced considerable interest in our proposed Club, and I do not think that we shall be obtaining a site except that we hope to be able to provide funds for carrying out our scheme without applying to the Government for any financial assistance. We feel confident that if the community provide the site, the Government, on their part, will do all they can to find a ground for us, at a nominal rental. You will see, gentlemen, from the plan of Bowrington Gardens, kindly drawn for us by Mr. Denison, that this site (about 30,000 square yards in area) apparently of no benefit to anyone, would suit our purpose admirably. Mr. MacEwen recently suggested that this particular piece of ground might be made better use of, and it is owing to Mr. MacEwen's action in connection with Bowrington that the idea has occurred to us to endeavour to obtain this ground for our Club. By Mr. Denison's plan you will observe that the Bowrington Canal forms the western boundary to this site, and it has been suggested that there will consequently be no difficulty in providing Members of our Club with facilities for rowing and swimming. Undoubtedly there would be great advantage to rowing men in being so near the Causeway Breakwater, where aquatics can be more pleasantly indulged in than in the open harbour in rough weather. Then, gentlemen, appears to us to be the site we must do our best to secure; the meadows inside the Rice-course are not suitable for our purpose, because even if we obtain permission to use this ground objection will be made to the building of a pavilion, and we should I am afraid interfere somewhat with the Polo, Golf, and Football Club. With regard to raising the requisite funds we think that our objects being for the general good of the community, we shall not experience very much difficulty in getting our liberal merchants and residents generally to subscribe the cost of the track, Pavilion, Tennis Courts, and Bowling Alley, which will roughly estimate at £10,000. The Club will thereafter be, we think, self-supporting, and we suggest that the annual subscription be not more than \$10. We shall receive a considerable addition to our ranks by the incorporation of the Bicycle Club with us, and we are assured that the prospect of obtaining a good cricket-track will induce many other gentlemen to join us. Before concluding, we wish to assure those gentlemen who are members of the existing clubs, that our association does not intend, nor does it wish to, interfere in the slightest degree with them, but on the contrary if the Members of these clubs will join us, we shall receive them with open arms. Gentlemen, if I have wearied you by my lengthy remarks, my excuse is the keen interest I take, and have taken for years past, in Athletics, which have afforded me many hours of pleasant and happy recreation. I conclude, Mr. Chairman, by proposing this resolution:—"That the 'Hongkong Athletic Club' be, and the same is, hereby formed."

Mr. R. K. Leigh, in seconding the motion, traced the history of sport from the time of Nimrod, omitting only to mention those interesting branches—hawking and pitch-and-toss.

Mr. W. Legge suggested that all the existing sporting clubs here should be amalgamated with those of the Hongkong Athletic Club, and that the resolution was then cordially passed.

On the motion of the Hon. A. F. MacEwen, seconded by the Hon. C. P. Chater, His Excellency the Governor was elected President.

The Chairman, in returning thanks, spoke very favorably of the scheme, and added:—"A hope has been expressed that the Government should favour the furtherance of this scheme. I think my presence here to-day is sufficient testimony to you that, so far as I am personally concerned I am inclined to do all that I can for it. (Loud applause). I cannot, of course, and I am sure you would not expect me to do so, make any promise as to what the Government will do as regards land, site, or matters of that kind. These must be questions to be hereafter considered, but I am sure as regards such question as these, the Government of this Colony has been, hitherto, in favour of encouraging athletic sports such as referred to in this scheme, and the Government of this Colony will not in the future adopt a policy which would be inconsistent with their previous policy, in opposing what I think is for the welfare and benefit of this community. (Applause)."

Mr. Whitehead then proposed the election of the Hon. A. F. MacEwen as vice-president, and referred to his keen interest in matters athletic.

The Hon. H. E. Woodhouse seconded, and the motion was passed.

Mr. MacEwen, in acknowledging the honor, expressed regret at not being likely to stay here very much longer, but hoped to be able to do something for the Club before his departure.

On the motion of Mr. J. J. Francis, seconded by Mr. J. S. Laprak, Mr. Young was desired to draft bye-laws.

Mr. A. G. Wise moved that the public should be invited to join at once.

Mr. McCallum seconded, and the motion was carried.

A vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman on the motion of Mr. A. J. Leach, in response to which

His Excellency again assured them of his willingness to further the Club's interest in any way.

The proceedings then terminated.

PUNJOM, PRO AND CON.

Punjoms are selling to-day (16th inst.) at \$120 ready. In view of this fact the following extracts will have some interest.

The following letter appears in the *Financial News* of 17th March:

Sir,—The correspondence which has appeared in your columns lately in reference to certain mineral properties in the State of Pahang is very interesting to those who know the district.

The success of the Pahang Corporation and of the Pahang Exploration Company is without doubt a very great advantage to the State of what is certain to be the future of this country. The Penjom and Singai Dusi Simantan Company have by exploration proved

the enormous value of their property, and I have been looking for some time to see some information with regard to an adjoining estate, that of the Ketchau (Pahang) Corporation, Limited, which was issued in February, 1889, and whose property was recovered by, perhaps, the best known mining engineer in the East—Mr. H. M. Beecher—who also surveyed the Penjom. The Ketchau district contains precisely the same formation as the Penjom, and Mr. Beecher, in his examination of it, traced and exploited, I believe, seven distinct gold-bearing reefs.

In October last the directors stated that operations upon the property would forthwith be prosecuted with vigour, and I have no doubt that they duly despatched an expedition for the purposes of carrying on these exploring works. I am quite convinced that in the Ketchau district, which is over 100 square miles in extent, there are enormous mineral riches, and this is proved by the fact that an adjoining estate to the north of the Ketchau, and some 10 miles from the Ketchau, recently found to contain very rich deposits of gold and other minerals.

I think that, at the present time, when so much attention is directed to Pahang, the directors of the Ketchau (Pahang) Corporation, Limited, might afford some information to the shareholders. If operations are being prosecuted with the vigour promised, the shareholders would, no doubt be willing to wait for the large return which, I believe, Pahang things will pay, but hope requires to be sustained from time to time by information. I am, Sir, yours &c., A. MacEwen, Chairman of the Hongkong Exploration Company, and Ketchau (Pahang) Corporation."

Mr. Fall Mall Norman, (who, curiously enough, is on particularly good terms with a large Punjom "bear") wrote the following recently, on a kindred enterprise. His arguments, we take it, are applicable to Punjom as well as its neighbour Raub. He says:—"The great gold excitement of Singapore, however, has centred round a hole in the ground at Raub, also in Pahang. The story of Raub is a very long and complicated one, but it may, perhaps, be condensed as follows:—Two Malay Rajahs and an Arab gentleman in Singapore held a large area of supposed gold-land from the Sultan of Pahang, and, with a Chinaman and a European, floated this, as the Malay Peninsula Prospecting Company. To them enter Messrs. Brown and Company, consisting, I believe, of Mr. T. W. Brown—"Tom Brown, of Queensland"—Mr. Robert Selson, a well-known Australian gold-finder, Mr. L. K. Rice, Mr. E. G. Lascelles, and Colonel Wilbraham. The territory is inspected by these gentlemen, and Messrs. Brown and Selson report. This report is of such a nature that Messrs. Brown and Selson promise to pay the Malay Peninsula Prospecting Company \$100,000 in cash and 250,000 shares, perhaps it was 250,000 paid-up £1 shares for twenty square miles around Raub, and this is subsequently floated in Brisbane as The Raub Australasian Syndicate, Limited, with a capital of £1,000,000, in one million shares, of which 300,000 are reserved to pay for the territory and 700,000 shares, paid-up to 17s. 6d. allotted to the original shareholders. Long before this, of course, these prospective shares had been very largely dealt in in Singapore and elsewhere, Messrs. Brown and Selson and other Australians having sold extensively at prices varying from 6d. to 15s. (And here, that Mr. Norman's reasoning may be absolutely evident, let me say that during this time I purchased from Mr. Brown 500 shares at 10s. which I still hold, and this is my only interest in any nature whatever in any of the enterprises I have mentioned). The good people of Singapore believed that wealth was secure for them all in the immediate future, and great was the rush to buy, and great the affection felt for the general Mr. Brown. Had not Mr. Brown brought back five boxes of specimens, some of which had yielded 97 oz. of gold to the ton? Have I not myself seen him wash a nice little heap of gold dust from the sacks which had held these? Did not Mr. Selson, who has been twice rewarded by the Australian and New Zealand Governments for the Australian and New Zealand Governments for finding gold-fields, write after a second visit, "My opinion is still stronger that this is the longest and biggest gold-bearing formation known at the present day?" Indeed, all these things are so. But alas! a change has come over the spirit of the dream. Messrs. Brown and Selson have gone to Australia and have not come back; the shares have fallen low, very low, and there are no buyers; people in Singapore are telling strange stories of what truth I know not, of those rich specimens; Mr. Selson, the manager of Raub, talks very pessimistically about his job, and has not been seen for the 10,000 shares at 6s. put at his option by the company, and cannot find the rich outcrops of the lode seen by Mr. Brown and Mr. Selson—all these things he tells to every visitor, which means that he is either a very honest man or a very wily "bear"; but the water is gradually falling through the pumps in the big black hole at Raub, at the bottom of which either "riches," or "ruin" is written for many people in Singapore. Nothing whatever is really known; however, more than was known six months ago, and "Raub" may yet turn out a bonanza; instead of what it is, in another language, let us hope so, we shall soon know.

In view of the foregoing the following extract from the *Singapore Free Press* of last week is interesting:

We hear on good authority that Mr. William Bibb, manager of the Raub mine, has finally decided to take up the shares that were placed at his option as a part of his remuneration. These number 10,000 and were placed by the Syndicate under offer to Mr. Bibb at 6 shillings.

This will be taken by everybody who has watched the history of Raub and have formed an opinion of the character of those who are responsible for the conduct of operations there as an indication that there is sound and satisfactory reason for Mr. Bibb's decision. That he has delayed doing so until he could at least be able to see for himself something of the rock formation at the bottom of the Raub pit is a fact worth bearing in mind. Had he been so minded he might have taken up his shares long ere this and made a good thing out of them. Mr. Bibb, it may be remembered, upon his going up and seeing the place, was not inclined to endorse the sanguine estimates of Mr. Selson, Mr. Brown and others. He was apparently rather disillusioned; but prepared, however, to go through with the work he had undertaken. He gave no opinion at all till the pumps had cleared the pit. Only after the examination thus allowed did he write "Prospects good," and now, after an interval allowing of further opportunity of testing the nature of the mine, Mr. Bibb instructs the Secretary at Brisbane that he takes up his shares. He must be perfectly aware that only one construction will be put upon this; and those who know Mr. Bibb will be firmly convinced that he intends this conclusion to be drawn.

CHINA'S TRADE IN 1889.

The Statistical Bureau of the Imperial Maritime Customs have just issued their report on the Foreign Trade of China for 1889. It shows that the total value of the imports was \$1,088,555, and the exports to Tls. \$1,074,747, or a fall of nearly fourteen millions in the former category, as compared with 1888.

The opening of the Kowloon and Lappa offices in 1887, the very large junk trade of Hongkong and Macao which the mainland came under the control of the Foreign Customs, which, beginning with the year 1888, was thereby enabled to publish statistics of almost the entire Foreign commerce of China. But these statistics of values, it is unexplained, prove what is contrary to fact, namely, that China's Foreign Imports invariably outvalue her Exports; whereas the Exports not only pay for the Imports, but suffice also to reimburse China's Foreign creditors the principal and interest due on account of loans, and to yield besides a surplus, which enters China as Silver Bullion. It is therefore well to explain what the values as given in these tables mean. Now, those of Imports are based on, as far as can be ascertained, the prices of the commodities in the various markets of the ports at which the Imports enter China, and those of Exports on the prices of the markets of those ports at which the Exports quit China. Anyone can understand that the market price of any article must, as a rule, reimburse the seller all outlay incurred on it up to the time of sale, and must exclude all prospective outlay. Thus, such price of an Import includes not only the prime cost of the thing when it was about to land, but also costs incurred by it after landing, namely, the expense of landing, storing, and selling, and the Duty paid on it; so also the market price of an Export excludes the cost of buying (i.e., the exporter's profit or commission), the expense of packing, loading, and shipping; and the Export Duty—increments of value all of which accrue to it in China and have to be added to the market price to ascertain the value of the article at the moment of its quitting China. And for the purposes of comparison it is the value of the Imports at the moment of landing and of the Exports at the moment of shipment that I have to estimate. Roughly considered, it may be said that all Foreign Imports and Exports of the northern and central provinces enter and quit China respectively through Shanghai, with the exception of some Teas, which quit it through Hankow and Tientsin, and that each port of the southern provinces mainly carries on its direct Foreign trade independently; so that for the compilation of these tables it is from Shanghai and the southern ports that this office derives its data. In the matter of Opium values, Shanghai, for uniformity sake, adds the Duty to the market price; but at some of the southern ports, where the bonded warehouses are much used, the Opium values, based on the market rates, constantly exclude both Duty and Likin; and at others, e.g., Canton, where the importers make no use of the bonded warehouses, the market rates on the same principle, include both Duty and Likin. In such allowances, one may assume that while Duty was included in the values of all Imports of 1888 and 1889, there were some 22,000 piculs of Opium which included Likin at Hk. Tls. 30 a picul also in the values supplied for these direct trade statistics. The excess in value of the 1888 Imports over that of the 1889 Exports amounts to about Hk. Tls. 1,900,000, and I find that the net movements of Gold and Silver Bullion in 1888 were an export of Hk. Tls. 1,074,947 of Gold and Hk. Tls. 1,009,871 of Silver. But 1888 was a year of abnormal results as regards Imports, the state of cotton and Woollen Goods and Metals in Shanghai, which I purchased from Mr. Brown 500 shares at 10s. which I still hold, and this is my only interest in any nature whatever in any of the enterprises I have mentioned). The good people of Singapore believed that wealth was secure for them all in the immediate future, and great was the rush to buy, and great the affection felt for the general Mr. Brown. Had not Mr. Brown brought back five boxes of specimens, some of which had yielded 97 oz. of gold to the ton? Have I not myself seen him wash a nice little heap of gold dust from the sacks which had held these? Did not Mr. Selson, who has been twice rewarded by the Australian and New Zealand Governments for the Australian and New Zealand Governments for finding gold-fields, write after a second visit, "My opinion is still stronger that this is the longest and biggest gold-bearing formation known at the present day?" Indeed, all these things are so. But alas! a change has come over the spirit of the dream. Messrs. Brown and Selson have gone to Australia and have not come back; the shares have fallen low, very low, and there are no buyers; people in Singapore are telling strange stories of what truth I know not, of those rich specimens; Mr. Selson, the manager of Raub, talks very pessimistically about his job, and has not been seen for the 10,000 shares at 6s. put at his option by the company, and cannot find the rich outcrops of the lode seen by Mr. Brown and Mr. Selson—all these things he tells to every visitor, which means that he is either a very honest man or a very wily "bear"; but the water is gradually falling through the pumps in the big black hole at Raub, at the bottom of which either "riches," or "ruin" is written for many people in Singapore. Nothing whatever is really known; however, more than was known six months ago, and "Raub" may yet turn out a bonanza; instead of what it is, in another language, let us hope so, we shall soon know.

The estimate of 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. as charges, incurred by Imports and Exports respectively has been supplied to me by one of the leading firms at Shanghai. In the modified values shown above no allowance has been made for freight either outwards or inwards, for the reason that Chinese ships have as yet no appreciable share in the Foreign carrying trade. Foreign ships for the most part bring the Foreign goods to the frontier and receive there the return cargoes of Chinese goods, and it is at this point of interchange that it seems most to endeavour to fix the respective values for the sake of comparison. The merchant's warehouse on shore has been suggested as a true position, for the reason that, as many warehouses in China are Foreign-owned, their profits do not belong to China. But in so far as the profits made by Foreign warehouses in China are spent in the country they are to that extent not different from the profits of Chinese-owned warehouses, and in so far as a margin of the profits may be left

As a beverage, we can't speak from experience. The newspaper and curio men all escaped, but the Muji poet from Tokio still has it had. **Editor.**

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—We may, I suppose, assume from Mr. Drummond's published reply to Mr. Francis' letter, that the special ordinance the Directors of the Hongkong Land Investment Co. sought to pass will not be proceeded with. Mr. Francis writes:—"A majority might force on reconstruction, but a shareholder could not be forced to remain a member of the new organization, he must be paid out and satisfied." Mr. Drummond writes:—"The only real question involved, whether dissentient shareholders could compel the Company to buy them out, is of such importance as to render it undesirable to proceed to carry out the alteration by means of an ordinance." Mr. Francis deserves the thanks, and if necessary the hearty support, of all shareholders, for showing how the design of the Board of Management may be defeated. The Memorandum of Association is clear. "The objects for which this Company is formed are from time to time and at any time to do, transact and carry on in the colony of Hongkong and its dependencies, but not elsewhere." We may presume this point to have been fully discussed, and decided upon, before the Company was registered, otherwise it would have been perfectly simple to have worded the article—"The objects for which this Company is formed are from time to time and at any time to do, transact and carry on in the colony of Hongkong and elsewhere." With the other arguments in Mr. Francis' letter I have no sympathy whatever. As a shareholder in the Company his letter is the first expression I have heard of a dissentient shareholder. I am interested in the Company, and I am interested in its constitution, and I am interested in its success. I am astonished at Mr. Francis assuming that the company has a capital so tremendously in excess of the requirements of the Colony, and so far beyond the legitimate objects of the Company that the course nearly every shareholder would adopt with pleasure would be the reduction of the capital and the return to the members of the surplus money. When Mr. Francis uses the words "a capital so tremendously in excess of the requirements of the colony" it is difficult to believe he is writing seriously; he had better confine himself to the legal aspects of the case, which I presume he does understand, and leave employment of capital, which evidently he does not understand, to those who do. What are the available funds of the Land Investment Co.? \$3,750,000 Capital and Reserve, and when the remainder of the subscribed capital is called up the amount will be \$6,250,000. Will anyone presume to say this is too large a sum to find employment for in Hongkong? Ridiculous! Why would myself take the whole amount, and on fair security too. I should imagine three members alone of the Board of Management represent three times the amount of the capital of the Hongkong Land Investment Co. locked up in Hongkong. It is not \$3,750,000 or for the matter of that \$6,250,000, not to be invested in Hongkong, but that this sum seeking investment in addition to other surplus capital similarly looking out for employment, causes competition, and creates a difficulty in securing first class investments returning a high rate of interest. It seems to be accepted that the Directors of the Land Investment Co. require larger powers than are provided for in the Memorandum of Association, but, without being a lawyer, I should like to ask whether that memorandum of association does not give them all the power they require. Clause of article "To invest any money belonging to this Company." In the Memorandum of Association of a London company in which I am interested the same power is more clearly expressed, thus:—"To invest the money of the company not immediately required as may from time to time be determined; to make advances for the purposes of the company on property of all kinds on personal security, and in particular to customers of and persons having dealings with the company." Now it seems to me that if the Directors of the Land Investment Company want larger powers they had better read their laws, and find out whether "To invest any money belonging to this Company" does not enable them to do all and everything described in the extract I have quoted from the London company's Memorandum of Association. At present the only people making anything out of the Land Investment Co. are the Hongkong and Shanghai and the Chartered Bank, who borrow from the Land Investment Co. at 5 per cent and lend to the Land Investment Co. at 7 per cent, and I fail to see any substantial reason for the Land Investment Co. paying a commission of 2 per cent on business they might equally well do themselves. If the Memorandum of Association of the Land Investment Co. does not allow the Directors to invest except in Land and Buildings or in Mortgages thereon, let them take larger power, but for the benefit of Hongkong, not for the purpose of remitting the Company's funds elsewhere. My contention is that clause 1 of article 3 "To invest any money belonging to this Company" gives the Directors all the powers they require, as it does not limit them to any particular form of investment, and so long as they invest the money in the Colony of Hongkong, or in business registered in Hongkong, or in business in Hongkong, they can do so.

Yours obediently,
A SHAREHOLDER.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1890.

PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report for presentation to the shareholders of the above Company, at the first ordinary yearly meeting to be held at the City Hall on Saturday next, is as follows:—

In accordance with Paragraph 2 of Clause XX of the Articles of Association the Directors now beg leave to submit to the shareholders their report and statement of accounts for the year 1889.

PROPERTY.

The cost of the Contract for building the Hotel is larger than was originally anticipated, the reason being that upon consideration it was found undesirable to extend the old building and new plans more suitable for the purposes of the Hotel were adopted. The old building known as the Peak Hotel has already been removed, it was found necessary to do this at once because the Government required that all earth-cutting and tipping should be completed before the rainy season, and in order that the Contractor for the new buildings should have full scope to make all the progress he could during the winter months.

The Directors are glad to say that the work has progressed favourably, and it is hoped that a portion of the Hotel will be ready for occupation by June next.

CRAIGIEBURN.

It was considered desirable that the Company should have temporary premises suitable for Visitors during the building of the Hotel, and consequently Mr. Thomas' lease of "Craigieburn" was taken over by the Company. It was for a

term of three years, by which time it was estimated the Company's Hotel would be completed and be in thorough working order; the progress that has been made however with the new buildings will probably permit of occupation at an earlier date.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

The Directors regret that the first year's working shews a loss of \$5,514 14, which however includes the Preliminary Expenses, amounting to \$2,114 22. Owing to the damage caused by heavy rain storms in May the Tramway stopped running for two months during the best season of the year, and the Hotel receipts suffered in consequence.

The board anticipates that the expenses of carrying on the business during the present year will be considerably reduced, and is of opinion that the prospects of the Company are favourable.

DIRECTORS.

Mr. Alexander Findlay Smith having retired from the Board on his departure from the Colony Mr. Jas. Anderson was invited to take his place. In accordance with Paragraph V of Clause XV of the Articles of Association Messrs. P. Ryrie and J. B. Coughtrie retire, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. Fullerton Henderson, whose appointment requires confirmation.

P. RYRIE, Chairman.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1890.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1889.

| Liabilities. | |
|---|-----------|
| Capital: 1,000 shares each deemed to be paid up \$15 allotted to A. Findlay Smith as per prospectus \$15,000.00 | |
| 3,000 shares each paid up \$15 allotted to the public 45,000.00 | |
| 1st instalment of 1st Call of \$5 upon 4,000 shares \$20,000.00 | |
| Less amount unpaid 5,865.00 | |
| | 13,135.00 |

Debiture Loan: 650 Debitures each \$100 handed A. Findlay Smith as per prospectus 65,000.00

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Current Account 2,901.13

Assets: \$141,036.13

| Property:— | |
|---|--------------|
| Amount paid A. Findlay Smith for Land and Building taken over as per prospectus \$98,000.00 | |
| Amount since expended on the New Buildings 12,312.00 | |
| Furniture 12,707.64 | |
| Stock 10,740.74 | |
| Sundry Debtors 1,621.41 | |
| Profit and Loss 5,534.34 | |
| | \$141,036.13 |

Dr. WORKING ACCOUNT.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| To Provisions, Wines, &c. 18,466.35 | |
| " Charges 8,444.12 | |
| " Salaries and Wages 6,773.91 | |
| " Preliminary Expenses 2,114.22 | |
| | \$35,798.61 |

| | |
|--|-------------|
| By Revenue 29,274.53 | |
| " Interest 387.74 | |
| " Scrip and Transfer Fees 100.00 | |
| " Amount carried forward to a new account 5,534.34 | |
| | \$35,798.61 |

I have compared the Accounts with the Books and Vouchers at the Company's office and found them correct.

F. HENDERSON, Auditor.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1890.

HANKOW RACES.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, 8TH APRIL, 1890.

The Spring Meeting was held on the 8th and 9th instants, with a hot south wind blowing; and a hard, very fast course. 19 griffins made their debut, and only one good one among them, a specially imported Mongolian pony who would attract the Judge's eye on any course and in any company in China. Numerous visitors graced the Stand, and some Shanghai riders came to help us. The griffins being amiable, the starts throughout were good.

SHA PAO CUP, value \$100; for all Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance Tls. 5. Once round.

Mr. Beaumman's Waldmeister, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Graves 1
Mr. Beaumman's Lohengrin, 10st. 12lb. Mr. D'Amour 2
Mr. Nicholas' Tamerlane, 11st. 11lb. Mr. Read 3
Mr. Oolachan's Coldstream, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Marzinkewich 0
Mr. Portland's Ordeal, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Reynell 0
Coldstream and Waldmeister were equal favorites, but at the Factory Coldstream's heart failed him and Waldmeister entered in an easy winner, Lohengrin pulling up close to him, Tamerlane a bad third.—Time, 1min. 57 1/2 sec.

STAND PLATE, value \$75; for all Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance Tls. 5. Half a mile.

Mr. Nicholas' Gengis Khan, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Read 1
Mr. Beaumman's Tannhäuser, 10st. 12lb. Mr. D'Amour 2
Mr. Oolachan's Baze, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Marzinkewich 3
Mr. Marzinkewich 0
Tannhäuser kept the lead to within 500 yards of home, when Gengis Khan came to the front and won by a length and a half. Bad third.—Time, 59 sec.

MAIDEN STAKES, value \$150; for Ponies that have never run at any previous Meeting; weight for inches as per scale; entrance Tls. 5. Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Nicholas' Mamay, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Read 1
Mr. Beaumman's Rheingold, 11st. 11lb. Mr. D'Amour 2
Mr. McCraw's Scottie, 11st. 11lb. Mr. Graves 3
Mr. Naylor's Pilgrim, 11st. 11lb. Mr. Taylor 0
Mr. Oolachan's Bedouin, 11st. 11lb. Mr. Marzinkewich 0
Mr. Marzinkewich 0
Mr. Alex. Price's Zetland, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Reynell 0
Mr. Reynell 0
This was a very hollow affair. Mamay and Rheingold, closely followed by the field, raced to the 1/2 mile post, when Mamay came away and won by any number of lengths, say half a furlong more or less, in 1.31, being 14 seconds faster than the record. Bad third; Zetland last.

CART-IRON CUP, value \$100; presented by H. F. Brosche, Esq.; for Griffins; entries to go to the Second Pony; weight for inches as per scale; entrance Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. McCraw's U. Bet, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Graves 1
Mr. Nicholas' Baty, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Read 2
Mr. Jedar's Fontainebleau, 10st. 12lb. Mr. D'Amour 3
Mr. D'Amour 3
This was a foregone conclusion for Antila, who waited on the field till the 1/2 mile post when he came away and won as he liked by 3 lengths in 2m. 46 1/2 sec., worst time of the meeting.

Mr. Naylor's Sinbad, 11st. 6lb. Mr. Taylor 0
Mr. Alex. Price's Think, 10st. 9lb. Mr. Reynell 0
U. Bet with inside place took a slight lead and maintained it all the way, winning by 14 lengths in 2.43—poor time when compared with previous races.

LOTTERY CUP, value \$100; presented; for all Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance Tls. 5. One mile and a half.

Mr. Oolachan's Oodaly, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Marzinkewich 1
Mr. Nicholas' Attila, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Reynell 2
Mr. Nicholas' Tamerlane, 11st. 11lb. Mr. Read 3
Mr. Beaumman's Lohengrin, 10st. 12lb. Mr. D'Amour 0
Mr. D'Amour 0
This was a very popular win, owner and rider both receiving a flattering ovation. Oodaly took a forward place and held it throughout, winning from Attila by a length in 3m. 17 sec.

GERMAN CUP, presented by Germans residing at or visiting Hankow. For Griffins. To be won twice consecutively or three times in all by Griffins, the bond side property of the same owner or owners; entries to go to the winner till the Cup is finally won when they go to the second pony; weight for inches as per scale; entrance Tls. 5. Once round.

Mr. Nicholas' Mamay, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Read 1
Mr. McCraw's Birkie, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Graves 2
Mr. Nicholas' Tamerlane, 11st. 11lb. Mr. Reynell 3
Mr. Oolachan's Bedouin, 11st. 11lb. Mr. Marzinkewich 0
Mr. Marzinkewich 0
Mr. Naylor's Pilgrim, 11st. 11lb. Mr. Taylor 0
Mr. Jedar's Chantilly, 11st. 11lb. Mr. Ramsay 0
Mr. Portland's Ordeal, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sinclair 0
Temochin went away with a strong lead to the Factory, where Mamay drew up to him and ran home an easy winner by 14 lengths from Birkie in 1.53, Temochin a bad third. This was the fastest race of the meeting and beat previous records by 14 seconds.

RACING STAKES, a forced entry for all ponies entered at this meeting. First Pony 75 per cent, Second Pony 25 per cent, if more than two ponies start, otherwise one prize; weight for inches as per scale; entrance Tls. 5. Once round.

Mr. Beaumman's Waldmeister, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Graves 1
Mr. Nicholas' Gengis Khan, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Read 2
Mr. Beaumman's Rheingold, 11st. 11lb. Mr. D'Amour 3
Mr. Alex. Price's Think, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Reynell 0
Mr. Oolachan's Coldstream, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Marzinkewich 0
Mr. Marzinkewich 0
Mr. McCraw's Scottie, 11st. 11lb. Mr. Sinclair 0
Coldstream and Rheingold made the running to the Factory, but the pace was too great for them and they retired in favour of Waldmeister and Gengis Khan, who ran a good race home in 1.56 1/2, finishing in the order named.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, 9TH APRIL, 1890.

TAOTAI'S CUP, presented by H. E. Taotai. Value \$100; for all ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance Tls. 5. One mile.

Mr. Nicholas' Gengis Khan, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Reynell 1
Mr. Oolachan's Oodaly, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Marzinkewich 2
Mr. Marzinkewich 2
The ponies kept well together to the 1/2 mile post, when Gengis Khan gradually drew away and won by a length in 2.84.

HANKOW DERBY, a Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each with \$50 from the Hankow Junior Club, and \$75 from the Hankow Race Club etc., added. For Griffins. First Pony to receive 75 per cent, Second Pony 25 per cent, if more than two ponies start otherwise one prize; weight for inches as per scale. One-mile-and-a-half.

Mr. McCraw's U. Bet, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Graves 1
Mr. Nicholas' Baty, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Read 2
Mr. Jedar's Fontainebleau, 10st. 12lb. Mr. D'Amour 3
Mr. D'Amour 3
Mr. Alex. Price's Zetland, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Reynell 0
Mr. McCraw's Scottie, 11st. 11lb. Mr. Ramsay 0
Mr. Portland's Ordeal, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sinclair 0
Mr. McCraw declared to win on U. Bet.

The crack being absent, a large field contested this valuable prize. Zetland took a lead of 40 yards from U. Bet, the same distance separating U. Bet from the field. The second time round U. Bet went up to the leader at the Factory and took first place; at the quarter mile post Baty challenged the leader but could not reach him, U. Bet winning with the greatest ease by a few lengths, Fontainebleau a bad third, Ordeal last. Time, 3m. 19 1/2 sec.

HANKOW CLUB CUP, value \$50; presented by the members; for all Ponies; winners at previous meetings 1/2 lb. extra; weight for inches as per scale; entrance Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Beaumman's Lohengrin, 10st. 12lb. Mr. D'Amour 1
Mr. Nicholas' Tamerlane, 11st. 11lb. Mr. Read 2
Mr. Alex. Price's Think, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Reynell 3
Mr. Beaumman's Tannhäuser, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Marzinkewich 0
Mr. Marzinkewich 0
Tannhäuser took a long lead and all straggled past the post the first time, Tannhäuser bringing up the rear. At the Factory Tannhäuser and Think were galloped and Lohengrin took the lead; at the quarter mile post Tannhäuser challenged the leader but failed to reach him by a length and a half.—Time, 2min. 45 sec.—very slow.

COMPLADORE CUP, presented value \$50; for Griffins; winners of one race at this meeting 7 1/2 lb. if of any two races 10 lb. extra; entrance Tls. 5. One mile.

Mr. McCraw's Birkie, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Graves 1
Mr. Beaumman's Rheingold, 11st. 11lb. Mr. D'Amour 2
Mr. Nicholas' Baty, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Read 3
Mr. Nicholas' Tamerlane, 11st. 11lb. Mr. Read 0
Mr. Oolachan's Bedouin, 11st. 11lb. Mr. Marzinkewich 0
Mr. Marzinkewich 0
The field kept well together till at the Factory, when Birkie took the lead; at the 1/2 mile post Baty and Rheingold challenged the leader and a splendid race ensued, half a length dividing the first three.—Time, 2m. 9 1/2 sec.

STEWARDS' CUP, value \$100; presented by the Stewards; for all Ponies; winners of one race at this meeting 7 1/2 lb. if of any two races 10 lb. extra; weight for inches as per scale; entrance Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Nicholas' Attila, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Read 1
Mr. Nicholas' Tamerlane, 11st. 11lb. Mr. Read 2
Mr. Portland's Ordeal, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Marzinkewich 2
Mr. Marzinkewich 2
Mr. Alex. Price's Think, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Reynell 3
Mr. Jedar's Fontainebleau, 10st. 12lb. Mr. D'Amour 0
Mr. D'Amour 0
This was a foregone conclusion for Antila, who waited on the field till the 1/2 mile post when he came away and won as he liked by 3 lengths in 2m. 46 1/2 sec., worst time of the meeting.

CONSOLATION STAKES, value \$100; for all beaten Ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance Tls. 5. Once round.

Mr. Beaumman's Rheingold, 11st. 11lb. Mr. D'Amour 1
Mr. Oolachan's Coldstream, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Marzinkewich 2
Mr. Marzinkewich 2
Mr. Naylor's Pilgrim, 11st. 11lb. Mr. Taylor 3
Mr. Jedar's Chantilly, 11st. 11lb. Mr. Ramsay 0
Mr. Alex. Price's Zetland, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Reynell 0
Mr. Reynell 0
This was a foregone conclusion for Antila, who waited on the field till the 1/2 mile post when he came away and won as he liked by 3 lengths in 2m. 46 1/2 sec., worst time of the meeting.

When H.I.M. started for the Eastern Mansions he was attended by a large corps of mounted body guards armed with swords and guns. The Emperor was borne in a yellow sedan chair, and followed by numerous high officers of state. He left the capital on the 15th of the present moon at 11 p.m. and arrived at the South gate where he was met by the army of the Emperor's household, and a large number of officials. Then the Emperor's Consort and some consorts, and several princes and princesses who all accompanied His Majesty to the tombs.

Zetland went off with a long lead but at the Factory Rheingold and Coldstream passed him, the former winning by two lengths in 1min. 53 1/2 sec.

CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES, a forced entry for all winners at this meeting, optional for winner of Consolation Stakes; weight for inches as per scale; entrance Tls. 10; winners of two or more races at this meeting Tls. 20. One mile.

Mr. Nicholas' Mamay, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Read 1
Mr. Oolachan's Oodaly, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Marzinkewich 2
Mr. Marzinkewich 2
Mr. Beaumman's Waldmeister, 10st. 12lb. Mr. D'Amour 3
Mr. Nicholas' Gengis Khan, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Read 0
Mr. McCraw's Birkie, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Ramsay 0
Mr. McCraw's U. Bet, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Graves 0
Mr. Beaumman's Lohengrin, 10st. 12lb. Mr. Sinclair 0
Mr. Sinclair 0
This resulted in a splendid race between Mamay and Oodaly, who early took the lead and were not afterwards headed; resulting in the victory of the griffin in 2min. 74 sec.

OFF DAY.

On this day the only race of interest was that between the mafos, mounted on all the best ponies of the meeting; it was generally considered a certainty for Mamay, but getting off badly, his rider judiciously forced him or always front in the first 1/2 of a mile, and spelled his horse. Coasting to the straight, that good-headed old pony Waldmeister got on the off side of him and managed to beat him by half a length, in 1.56.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

Mr. J. S. Kennedy has returned to the Sungai Koyah Estate after a trip to Hongkong, Singapore, and Sumatra, and we are glad to see his health has much benefited by his travels. He resumed charge of Sungai Koyah on March 13th, and will, we feel certain, give us good reports as to the tobacco season of 1890, if the elements give him anything like fair-play.

Mr. A. R. Dunlop, Magistrate, Sugut and Labuk districts, arrived in Sandakan on March 1st. Owing to the recent heavy rains and floods in the district, he has experienced some very hard times in the discharge of his duties, and, owing to the difficulty he had in procuring provisions, had been suffering from dysentery. That a magistrate's work up the inland rivers of North Borneo is not exactly a picnic excursion, may be understood from the fact that Mr. Dunlop and his men had to subsist for eight days on dry rice—a fare one can hardly consider succulent.

The following passage, in a letter from a gentleman in Labuan to a friend here, will be comforting to those in Borneo who are interested in the Labuan coal mine:—"I am also sending by this steamer two samples of coal for you from the 12 feet seam. You will be glad to hear that we are getting on rapidly with our permanent ways. We have got so much labour that this railway should soon be finished, and I hope then to have two locomotives running, and bringing out from 600 to 800 tons per diem. I have just had a report from W. W. chief engineer of the steamer, of a trial of 40 tons of our coal, and it is most satisfactory. He has proved it to be far and away superior for steaming purposes to any Bornean or Japanese coal that he has burned. He tells me, that with their bunkers filled up with this coal, they can make the round trip—Singapore, Labuan, Kudat, Sandakan, Silam, and back to Singapore—but with the other coals, besides having their bunkers filled, they have to carry a considerable amount as cargo to enable them to make the round trip."

The following Proclamation has been issued by the Rajah of Sarawak, who is now on the Limbang with some of his steamers and officers superintending the construction of a fort:—

PROCLAMATION.

"I hereby make known to all whom it may concern, that on this seventeenth day of March, the Principal Chiefs of the Limbang river, after having for years suffered oppression from the Brunei Government, and after for the last five years maintained their independence against this oppression, have now decided to join the Sarawak Government, and place themselves under its authority, in token of which, they of their own free will and accord, hoist the Sarawak Flag in their river.

"This having been this day complied, I, Charles Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, hereby do make known that I take upon myself the responsibility of annexing the Limbang people and their country to the Sarawak rule. And I hereby proclaim that all affairs pertaining to land, trade and property of every description, will, in future, be under the control of the Sarawak Government. And I hereby engage not to touch the independence of this Limbang, the annexation of which to the Government in the river of Brunei and its tributaries, and will pay him and his heirs a yearly sum as an assistance, and by which, in this and in other ways, they may be made gainers by the change.

"This annexation, in justice to the claims of the Limbang inhabitants, having been forced on me, the position will be held, authoritatively established, and resources of the country developed without loss of time, unless Her Majesty the Queen of England may see fit to decide otherwise."

Dated this seventeenth day of March, 1890. A.D. (Signed) C. BROOKE, Rajah.

Great consternation has been caused in Brunei by the above intelligence and it is reported that the Sultan intends leaving for Singapore by the first steamer to interview Sir C. C. Smith with a view to recovering possession of the Province, which is the richest in his kingdom.—Herald, 1st April.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

A large pawn shop was burned recently at Soochow by incendiaries who first possessed themselves of the contents. The shop was an old and wealthy one, and the proprietor was sleeping on the premises in order to take care of the valuable stored in his house. On the night of the fire he was awakened by a noise on the roof, and he got up to rouse the other inmates, but before this could be done the noise had ceased, and he was laughed at for his trouble, and told it was a ghost he had heard. The people went to bed again, but before long, a loud crackling noise roused all the house again, and they sprung out of bed, only to find the place in flames.

When H.I.M. started for the Eastern Mansions he was attended by a large corps of mounted body guards armed with swords and guns. The Emperor was borne in a yellow sedan chair, and followed by numerous high officers of state. He left the capital on the 15th of the present moon at 11 p.m. and arrived at the South gate where he was met by the army of the Emperor's household, and a large number of officials. Then the Emperor's Consort and some consorts, and several princes and princesses who all accompanied His Majesty to the tombs.

There was quite a panic amongst the Chinese who live near the City Wall in the French Concession on the other day. The people in a boat which was lying in the Creek heard a great rushing of waters at about 1.45 on the morning of the 22nd ulto. Rushing on deck, they witnessed an appalling phenomenon. The tide was rushing in a seething state, and from the boiling waters issued sparks of fire while a sickening odour filled the air. The visitation lasted for over an hour and created the wildest excitement.

Several Chinese tobaccoists take advantage of the increasing demand on the part of the natives for the Sweet Caporal cigarette, to practice a little dishonest trading on their artless countrymen. The small retailers, and several of the large ones too, are now able to produce an imitation cigarette which is scarcely to be distinguished from the genuine thing, at least so far as the outside appearance of the packages goes. The wrappers, and tin-foil which enclose the genuine cigarettes are removed carefully and the imitation ones are put up in their stead. The imitation cigarettes are made of common bird's eye tobacco, and the paper used is not so good as that in Sweet Caporal. The effect of smoking these imitation cigarettes is said to be injurious on account of the inferior articles used in their manufacture.

While a performance was in progress a few nights ago in Wuhu, the theatre, which was very crowded collapsed. A great many people were seriously injured, particularly amongst the better class of the audience, but happily no lives are reported as having been lost. A scene of great excitement followed, which a band of thieves took advantage of to rob several ladies of their jewellery, and got away with rich booty.

FOOCHOW.

April 12th, 1890.

H. E. Chang, the Acting Provincial Treasurer, has been appointed to the judgeship of Kiangsu province in place of Liu, who is ordered to succeed the former official.

Three very old standing Cantonese tea houses have wisely retired from the trade, owing to considerable losses sustained last season, and we believe two more will soon follow suit.

The astonishing cheap rates of freight at present ruling at this port for the North have induced a very large business in all exports of native produce, and trade has greatly revived. It is stated that the rate now offering for Shanghai and Tientsin, is much lower than that by junk.

From an authentic source we learn that the amount of treasure sent up country for the new leaf is positively less by forty to fifty per cent. than last season, and that more than half of the tea houses in the country have been closed in late being unable to obtain advances, which are only granted to those that are sound as a bell. Unless such firms as Rothschild and Vanderbilt appear in the market we can safely predict that we will have not only a superior quality of tea, at low rates, but that the supply will be far smaller.

A young native lady (married) committed suicide on Monday morning last, by drowning herself in the pond opposite to Messrs. Gilman & Co.'s residence. The cause of the rash act, was, we understand, her husband's recently demanded money, her husband seeing that his father-in-law was trespassing on his kindness, put a stop to it, by ordering his wife not to give her father any more, nor to allow him to come to the house. This no doubt drove the woman to despair who preferred to die rather than offend her father.—Echo.

TAIWANFOO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Anping, April 13th, 1890.

We have been in a great state of military bustle lately by reason of the constant arrival from the north of soldiers, and the shipment per Hat-ching to the scene of operations at Hung-chung, a district south of us, where the Bhotan tribe of savages are once more on the war path. You will remember that not long ago they ambushed and massacred a lot of soldiers, but the officials thought it best to bribe them into peace at that time. This treaty has been of short duration, and the other day, in consequence of two Bhotans being taken prisoner by the Hung-ch